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East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

Progress, Problems of New Enterprise Management Forms
(Judit Kozma; NEPSZABADSAG, 18 Nov 85) 1

Unemployment Compensation Obstacles
(HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 21 Sep 85) 5

ROMANIA

Measures To Increase Coal Production
(Dorin Gheta; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) 6

Actions To Increase Energy Resources
(C. Gorie; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) 9

Ways To Reduce Energy Consumption
(Gheorghe Manea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) ... 12

Need To Improve the Transportation Sector
(Anastasie Manescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) 16

Need To Combat Fluorine Loss in Chemical Industry
(Corneliu-Anton Cociasu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44,
1 Nov 85) 22

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Urban Migration Reversal Plans Explicated
(Werner Ostwald; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 10, Oct 85) 25

POLAND

Today's Politicians Acknowledge More Individuality
(Artur Howzan; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 21-22 Sep 85) 52

Sejm Functions: Council of State Features
(Jadwiga Mikolajczyk; TRYBUNA LUDU, 24 Sep 85) 53

Academic Has Pessimistic View of Future
(Juliusz Gorynski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 15 Nov 85) 55

New Book Focuses on Policy Decision Making
(Czeslaw Mojsiewicz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Nov 85) 56

Soviet Education Minister on Reform, Contacts
(Gennadiy A. Yagodin Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 15 Nov 85) 58

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Development of Detergent Industry Examined
(Aristina Parota; REVISTA DE CHIMIE, Aug 85) 61

HUNGARY

Microelectronics Chief Quizzed on Abrupt Retirement
(Mihaly Sandory Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 19 Oct 85) ... 71

Cyclotron To Be Operational by November
(Jozsef Goz; NEPSZABADSAG, 29 Oct 85) 76

Superior Device for Detecting Flaws in Semiconductor Crystals
(Katalin Magos; NEPSZABADSAG, 21 Nov 85) 80

POLAND

Laser-Beam Microtreatment of Materials
(Wieslaw Wolinski; ELEKTRONIKA, No 1-2, Jan-Feb 85) 83

New Heavy Engineering Products Profiled
(PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY, No 17, Sep 85) 89

- SR-125 Air Compressor for Marine Engines 89
- RTA Marine Engines Licensed by Sulzer 90
- New Boring Machine 91

Institute Develops PAS-80 All-Purpose Signature Analyzer
(Andrzej Hlawiczka, Maciej Nowinski; POMIARY AUTOMATYKA KONTROLA, No 7, Jul 85) 94

New Software for CDC, Ryad Intercomputer Communication
(Marek Frydryszak; ENERGETYKA, No 7, Jul 85) 97

ROMANIA

Automation of Railroad Transportation System Discussed
(Vasile Olievschi; STIINTA SI TEHNICA, No 7, 1985) 99

Use of Minicomputer in Railroad Telecommunication
(Corneliu Cosovanu; STIINTA SI TEHNICA, No 7, 1985) 104

SOCIOLOGY

HUNGARY

Unemployment Problems, Facts in Three Poorer Counties
((Endre Babus; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 21 Sep 85) 108

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Educator Stresses Importance of Developing Gifted Students
(Guenther Hellfeldt Interview; JUNGE WELT, 6 Sep 85) 112

POLAND

Treatment of Rural Theme in Literature
(Julian Kawalec Interview; KULTURA, No 17, 25 Sep 85) ... 116

ECONOMY HUNGARY

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS OF NEW ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT FORMS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Judit Kozma: "In the Role of the Owner"]

[Text] The switch to new enterprise management forms is taking place at an accelerated rate. So far altogether one hundred companies have given over ownership rights to the company council, general assembly or conference of deputies, and the new management bodies will be established in 80-100 more industrial plants in the rest of the year. About two thirds of the affected companies will accomplish this year the first major decision, the election of the director, and by next spring the first phase of changing the enterprise management system will have been completed for the whole country.

180-200 Companies

The first solemn act, the formation of company councils, and later the first decision, the election of the director, give us some prediction about the sweeping change that increasing company independence and the democratization of management may bring about for enterprises. And at the same time they bring to the surface a few uncertainties of points of view and legal regulations that make the unfolding activities of the new management forms more difficult.

It is impossible to size up correctly and make a final analysis of the changes, because so far they have affected only a smaller portion of companies. The majority of the newly formed company councils have not had a chance yet to start their actual work. But we can record the facts of the events so far, and some of the experiences of the debates at enterprises, institutions and professional forums are also worthwhile mentioning -- not so much to summarize them as to draw attention to them.

Let us look at the facts first. During the year the preparatory work on changing the enterprise management system was completed. This task involved the collectives' debates on the management forms recommended by the ministry, the date of switch, and the necessary modernization of organization. It was particularly this latter that elicited heated arguments, and in many cases significantly postponed the formation of the new management body. As a result of these debates several new, independent enterprises were formed, and the number of affected industrial plants increased from 306 to 325. So from among the enterprises under the Ministry of Industry, 58 remain under state supervision, the rest will continue their activities in one of the new forms.

By 30 October one hundred companies completed the switch. Of these, 75 formed an enterprise council, 17 decided on a conference of delegates, and in 8 a general assembly manages the enterprise. As we can see, the most common form is the enterprise council. Its composition can be examined from various points of view, but for us the council members' professional distribution is particularly interesting. From this point of view, the election of council members shows a certain duality.

Fifty-two percent of council members are technical personnel, 27 percent work in administration, and only 21 percent are laborers. And this -- that is, manual laborers' participation, direct participation of labor -- does not live up to expectations. True, there were no specifications for labor's ratio. This would not have been wise, because the forceful implementation of statistical considerations not only takes away from the democracy of the elections, but -- as examples have proven it -- it may lessen the efficacy of the body's work as well.

"The Enterprise I Represent"

But on the other hand, labor's stronger voice in decisions, the control of resolutions coming "from below" demands a more forceful labor participation. But the indications are that we can count on this only in the long run. In the course of elections that have taken place in enterprises so far it happened frequently that instead of the nominated fellow laborer workers "sent" their manager to the council, hoping that he will represent plant interests more forcefully.

In electing members into company councils, it was this effective interest representation that received the most emphasis; it is therefore understandable that the expressions "the collective electing me," and "the plant I represent" came up repeatedly during the debates of the first council meetings. Of course, these are just words that have no particular meaning by themselves. The unclear thoughts behind them only become telling when the issue of the division of labor between the company council and the trade union, traditionally representing and protecting labor, comes up.

In theory, of course, the roles are fairly clearly defined, but there is a lot of uncertainty in practice. Who can decide on what kind of questions? Which "forum" is stronger if a joint decision cannot be reached on an issue? What kind of difference can there be between the trade union, representing the interests of workers, and the company council, representing the owners, which, in the final analysis, means also representing workers' interests? Experiences indicate that the company council, the trade union, and the director all are still trying to find their place in this triangle, and it will take a long time and numerous arguments to resolve the issue. It will take a concerted effort to make it clear: the company council is not a new, democratic addition to the already existing forums, but it is an institution with different tasks; it exercises the rights of the owner.

Its success will also depend on how the elected council members can prepare for the new role, how capable they will be to bring strategic decisions in the interest of the enterprise. But it will primarily depend on the economic environment, influencing the activities of the enterprise and the company councils, and on how we can strengthen the spirit of ownership.

Role of Regulation

Certain elements of the economic environment directly affect the activities of the company councils. One such element is the council members direct interest in the company's success, in the improvement of its efficiency. A specific example makes us think: one company council was faced with the important question of whether to go ahead with a significant investment essential for the future, but requiring a large capital. The development was necessary and they even had the money, but the investment was possible only with credit that was several times of the money they had -- it was a risky situation. They could fail, and there had been cases like that. A decision was reached: the company council voted to invest. Among the stipulated demands made on the director was the successful completion of the investment, thereby establishing his direct interest in the results and his responsibility in a possible failure. But one question remained open: in the final analysis, who shoulders in this case the responsibility inherent in all investments? What demands are put on company councils if the company goes bankrupt?

For the time being, we cannot give a definite answer. Another question is, how can we avoid giving too much weight to short-term interests in the activities of company councils, that is, favoring immediate wage increases over long-range interests and investments. This danger is present -- particularly now, when the ever tougher taxation and heavy credit and tax burdens on improvements do not favor investments. And their effects are clearly stronger than those of company councils' intentions.

In the same vein, the acceleration of capital regrouping depends much more on conditions than on enterprise management forms. It is frequently voiced that perhaps the national economy's interest is to channel capital where the most profit could be made. But the problem today is not just how to "convince" company councils to invest their money in ventures outside their domain, but more as to how to get them to decide on truly effective investments only. Barriers raised to discourage ineffective investments are much more successful in channeling companies' interest in the direction of closing down unprofitable areas, and this is better than restricting resources.

Demands to be Reconsidered

The system of demands presented by company councils to directors makes it clear that we may have to rephrase company interests. These demands are formally quite varied. There are thirty page documents stipulating even the director's legal responsibilities and listing in detail the specific tasks of all the company's departments and plants, and there are documents that simply list in a terse manner the major technical and economic tasks of the company. For instance, the way people are handled, a good work atmosphere are not even hinted at -- these things cannot be measured, therefore they cannot be evaluated either. (Although in reality these things play at least as important a role in judging a director as the economic results.)

In one way, however, these demands are by and large the same: in most cases they repeat the tasks that in the past were assigned to the director by the ministry. Of course, this by itself would not be a problem -- it is an issue, though, because these demands should have been reconsidered, independently of the new enterprise management forms. We live in a rapidly changing world, and the need to improve efficiency and urgently transform the industrial structure changes by necessity the demands put on enterprises and their leaders. It is hardly acceptable, if -- as we can see today in numerous companies' plans -- useful and good objectives like increasing the export, accelerating technical development, and increasing profit are based on increases in an unchanged production and company structure, in essence, conserving the present structure.

We may have to rethink demands established now, and success will obviously depend on how the economic environment, influencing enterprises' activities, will change; how interests and necessity will grow; whether the interests of enterprises and the national economy will coincide; and how these factors will influence the activities of company councils, whether they will contribute to the central role of improving efficiency in their work.

In debate on the work of company councils involves several issues. Many opinions are voiced about companies' scope of activities, the lack of clarity in thoughts about enterprise management and legal regulations, and about the lack of order. We have discussed here only a few issues, without wanting to explore them in depth or answer the questions with precision. Our desire was to utilize the experiences of conversations, to spur ourselves on to further thinking, and to reach agreement for the sake of the successful work of company councils.

12929/12366
CSO: 2500/91

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION OBSTACLES

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 21 Sep 85 pp 34-36

[Article: "Aid-Conjuring"]

[Text] Fewer rural than urban residents, by comparison, could claim unemployment compensation, if it really were still being paid today. That is what follows from Decree of the Minister of Labor No 3/1957 (15 June). For according to this decree, which is still in effect, unemployment compensation may be paid to the urban resident unable to find work, whose employment for an indefinite period the enterprise has terminated by giving him notice, or whose employment for a definite period or a specific work has ended. But even if these conditions are met, unemployment compensation could be paid only if the applicant had been employed continuously for at least a year before the termination of his employment, or had been employed for at least 3 of the past 5 years.

In principle, the rural residents who meet all these conditions could get unemployment compensation only if they support a family or live alone, are skilled workers, and their social circumstances already warrant paying them unemployment compensation. (The decree does not say what criteria must be met as a means test.)

To prove that he is unable to find employment suitable for his training and physical condition, the applicant for unemployment compensation would have to present a certificate to that effect from the nearest employment office to where he lives. But the employment offices are not issuing such certificates, and they do not even remember when they last had such a form in stock.

The decree specifies that the payment of unemployment compensation must be discontinued if the unemployed refuses to accept work suitable for his skills and physical condition. From the very outset, moreover, it rules out unemployment compensation for anyone who had been working for a private employer when his employment ceased; furthermore, anyone who holds a trade license or owns more than 5 yokes of plowland, respectively more than 1 yoke of vineyard or orchard. There has long been no precedent of anyone claiming unemployment compensation on the basis of the decree that is still in force. The fact that the persons eligible for unemployment compensation do not know about it has probably played a role in this.

1014
CSO: 2500/143

ECONOMY ROMANIA

MEASURES TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 44, 1 Nov 85 pp 1-2

[Article by Dorin Gheta: "Exemplary Plan Fulfillment in All Indicators With Sharply Reduced Fuel and Energy Inputs"]

[Text] Producing the planned output and thereby supplying the national economy with constantly growing quantities of coking and energy coal are highly urgent priority concerns of every mining enterprise and mine. It was emphasized at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee on 17 October 1985 that firm measures are required in order to further increase coal production, to deliver it regularly to the beneficiaries (thermoelectric power plants, iron and steel combines, chemical combines etc.), to recover the accumulated arrears, and to accordingly fulfill the mining industry's plan in all indicators. The actions taken by the workers collectives of the Valea Jiului Mining Combine to carry out their plan provisions for this year completely and to prepare for next year's production properly are among the special efforts made by miners toward exemplary fulfillment of the plan tasks for coal extraction.

The technical, material and manpower resources that all the enterprises in the combine have and the special efforts of the party and state to provide for regular extraction and delivery of the coal are the decisive factors that can and must lead to supply of the national economy with greater quantities of coal. In many mining enterprises (Lonea, Paroseni, Vulcan et al.) those have efforts have resulted in complete fulfillment and even overfulfillment of the planned tasks. For example, since the start of the year the Lonea and Paroseni mining enterprises have piled up an above-plan output of about 10,000 tons of coal, despite the different technical conditions in the two units. While the Paroseni IM [Mining Enterprise] is extracting coal with modern technologies (80 percent of its entire output is extracted by mechanized means), the Lonea IM is still using traditional technologies that are modernized to be sure but without overall mechanization because of the geotectonic condition of the deposit. But the essential fact is that in both enterprises the managements and the workers collectives are making an intensive effort to organize the operations in every mine and at every working face properly and to maintain a regular and tight control of the daily performance of the production tasks.

Specifically, it is a matter of greater efforts to increase labor productivity at every face. For example, the productivity obtained at faces at the Paroseni IM is 150 kg of coal per operator's position above the planned tasks and about 100 kg of coal per position at the enterprise level. Meanwhile at the Lonea IM in addition to the physical increases in coal production per position, special emphasis has been placed on expanding technologies that have proved better than the traditional ones. Specifically it is a matter of expanding faces with reinforced hanging roofs, which increased labor productivity by 1.5 tons per position compared with the results obtained at the traditional faces. The importance of this technology is further illustrated by a few figures: While in 1984 18 percent of the total output was extracted by this method, this year it was expanded to 43 percent, and it will reach 75 percent in 1986.

Moreover all the mining enterprises in Valea Jiului are improving the qualifications and multiple qualifications of their working personnel in order to enhance labor productivity. This will lead to considerable gains in production and productivity in the future because the miner-technicians of Valea Jiului not only operate the assemblies for mechanized cutting and shoring that are in the inventory efficiently and keep them in perfect operating condition but also can lend effective aid to the service units both in maintenance, inspection and repair of the equipment and in installing or dismantling and removing it.

Correlating the cutting speeds at the mechanized faces with the rapid rate of preparation of new faces and of the future production capacities is another important aspect of the activity in this period. The Paroseni IM should show outstanding results in preparation and investment operations. Mechanization of the basic operations is a priority consideration in that connection, and large-scale use is being made of the combines for cutting both in coal and in waste, to say nothing of maintenance of continuous withdrawal of the coal on rubber conveyor belts, use of industrial closed-circuit TV at key points on the transport flow, etc.

Special mention should be made of the feat of the workers collective at the Vulcan IM, where a number of defects developed throughout this year that lowered the output in certain periods but were promptly eliminated by the joint efforts of the technicians, specialists and unit directors. It was largely a question of transport operations, both for removing the coal (done in an interrupted flow) and for supplying the working units with the needed materials and spare parts. The measures taken in this direction led to replacement of interrupted transportation in the areas of maximum concentration of production with continuous transport flows on conveyor belts and on tracks where the situation required it. Reserve collecting silos were built, some with capacities as high as 900 tons, permitting continuous activity at the faces even in case of defects in the transport flows.

Supply of the operators' positions was also a major problem, but it is now largely solved. Monorail installations were brought in to every face, and they not only reduce the physical effort but also expedite the delivery of materials, which are brought as close to the face as possible. The systems of monorail installations, especially the high-capacity ones, are so designed that after they have been used to carry spare parts for the mechanized assemblies they can be further used without any changes to supply one or more of the working units in the area.

Once this transport problem was solved, the collective of the Vulcan Mine turned all its attention to expanded mechanization of the main operations at the faces, so that extraction will be 50 percent mechanized in 1986. An extensive effort is also under way to adjust the mechanized assemblies to the particular conditions of the deposit, in collaboration with the Petrosani IUM [Mining Equipment Enterprise], Satu Mare UNIO, Timisoara UM [Machinery Plant] and Petrosani ICPMC [Research and Design Institute for the Construction Materials Industry].

But this year's results indicate that not all enterprises are making any sustained effort toward efficient and intensive use of their technical inventories or to exploit the conditions created for complete and regular fulfillment of the plan tasks. The Livezeni and Uricani mines, for example, are using the assemblies for mechanized cutting and shoring at less than half their installed capacity. Under these circumstances the productivity obtained has been below 10 tons of coal per position and even 5-6 tons per position, which is less than that of the traditional technologies. This situation can certainly lead to a considerable reduction in the output of coal extracted and delivered to the national economy. We must not for a moment forget that a mechanized assembly that is not placed in operation "produces" nothing but the amortizations that are paid for its procurement or manufacture. Accordingly more regular measures are required in order to use all mechanized assemblies in the inventory to full capacity and to extract greater quantities of coal on that basis.

5186
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ACTIONS TO INCREASE ENERGY RESOURCES

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 44, 1 Nov 85 pp 3-4

[Article by C. Gorie: "Firm Measures to Develop the National Energy Base. Regular Supply of Energy Equipment"]

[Text] As a vital requirement for the normal performance of all activities, priority development of the energy and raw material base has been consistently included among the regular objectives of the RCP's policy as an essential point in the strategy for the nation's continuous progress. The material, manpower and financial outlays invested for this purpose, in full accord with the national economy's constantly growing needs for electric power, have resulted in the activation of a large number of power units (thermoelectric and hydroelectric power plants). Extensive operations are now in full course to build and activate new energy capacities (heat and electric power plants at Govora, Giurgiu, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Iasi, Craiova, Bucharest, Suceava etc. and the Iron Gates II, Dragan, Ipotesti, Beresti, Gura Lotrului and other hydroelectric power plants) in order to keep providing the energy resources essential to the development of the other sectors of the economy.

Pursuant to the guidelines set at the Session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee in order to provide the national economy with the needed electric power, special tasks are assigned both to the units involved in the efficient operation of the existing energy capacities and to those expected to secure the punctual completion and activation of the new ones. The enterprises under the Industrial Central for Power Equipment are in both categories, as well as the enterprises directly involved in completing the tasks set by the Political Executive Committee so that every unit in the electric power system, especially the coal-based centrals, will operate to the planned capacity, and also for purposes of accelerating the operations at construction sites and activating the planned new power capacities. These are important tasks of great political and professional responsibility for all those working in this sector of machine building, and the supply of energy resources depends upon the way they will be fulfilled.

In the first 9 months of this year the central's enterprises completed and delivered to the power investment construction sites over 43,800 tons of assorted equipment, including about 450 tons in advance and consisting among other things of boiler parts for the Turceni CTE /Thermoelectric Power Plant/, Set No 7, the Giurgiu CET /Heat and Electric Power Plant/, Unit II, the Craiova II CET, Unit I, the Govora CET, the Drobeta-Turnu Severin CET, etc.; turbine sets for CTE's; hydroelectric assemblies for the Iron Gates II SHEN /National Hydroelectric Power System/, the Racaciuni and Saciari CHE's, etc.; particular power plant parts; circuits for high pressures and temperatures, etc. While supplying the construction sites with power equipment and the power units in operation with spare parts in sufficient quantities, the central specially emphasized improving their quality and securing a high reliability.

Nevertheless in the said period the central showed a backlog in the production and delivery of power equipment amounting to about 13,000 tons, consisting of components of boilers, turbines and hydroelectric assemblies. Analysis of the causes of it reveals both some subjective factors pertaining to the organization of the manufacturing operations (in the case of the backlogs in the manufacture of feed pumps at the Bucharest Heavy Machinery Enterprise and in that of some hydroelectric assembly components at the Resita Machine Building Enterprise, etc.) and some objective ones, especially in connection with the failure of various suppliers (particularly the units manufacturing pipes under the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry) to meet their contractual obligations on time and the resulting difficulties.

In view of the tasks set by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee when it examined the way the provisions of the Program to Produce the Specified Electric Power Output for 1985 were implemented, the initiated actions and measures and the efforts of the subject central's nine enterprises are focused on two great objectives: (1) to expedite deliveries of equipment for the power capacities with activation deadlines before the end of the year and especially those of spare parts for the power plants in operation, and (2) to provide for the greater reliability of the equipment and its efficient operation.

As for expediting the deliveries of equipment, the initiated technical, technological and organizational actions are intended to carry out the provisions of the special joint program of the MIM, MEE and MIUG /Ministries of the Metallurgical Industry, Electric Power and the Heavy Equipment Industry/ to supply the investment construction sites with power equipment as well as the provisions of the joint program of the MEE and MIUG to supply spare parts for the fourth quarter of 1985 and the first quarter of 1986, especially the stockpiles needed for rapid and punctual performance of repairs. Of course the emphasis is on the organizational measures, designed to lead shortly to a radical improvement in the performance of the manufacturing processes, to strict observance of the technological specifications, and to better collaboration among the sections of the same enterprise and between the general supplier and the other suppliers.

Nor were the technical and technological measures forgotten that are specially intended to expedite each individual enterprise's fulfillment of the provisions of the programs for increasing labor productivity, for promoting technical progress, and for raising the technical and qualitative standards of the products. For example, every enterprise organized a team of specialists from its own technological design section and from the subject research and design institute for purposes of tight control over precise observance of the manufacturing specifications and the terms of supply for all components, subassemblies and finished products, in conformity with the manufacturing schedules. Moreover a large number of specialists from the enterprises and design institutes are present both in the power units in operation and at the construction sites of the new capacities to lend on-the-spot technical aid and to promptly resolve the technical and technological problems that arise. Other measures entail, for example, arrangement of extended work shifts, as in the pump and general machinery (in the way of bushings) shops at the Bucharest Heavy Machinery Enterprise, or strengthening the working units by reassigning the highly skilled workers and assigning production of the various components to several sections, as at the Resita Machine Building Enterprise et al. Delivery of equipment in the technological order of installation is specially emphasized as a factor directly affecting acceleration of operations at the construction sites.

Greater reliability and efficient operation of the power equipment are objects of the maximized efforts of the workers collectives, technicians and engineers in the central's enterprises and in the research and design institutes. The central organized a team of specialists to check every enterprise's exact implementation of the programs for enhancing the reliability of the equipment and the schedules for its manufacture as well. Moreover in the effort to make the equipment more reliable the emphasis is primarily upon observing the technological specifications, strengthening control of every stage of the production process as well as internal control, improving and perfecting final quality control (by providing new test stands, supplementing the control teams with skilled personnel, etc.), better organized inspection of the raw materials and materials in order to prevent admission of unsatisfactory ones to production, etc.

5186
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ECONOMY ROMANIA

WAYS TO REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 44, 1 Nov 85 pp 4-5

/Article by Gheorghe Manea: "Overall Integration of Industrial Districts in Order to Minimize Energy Inputs"7

/Text7 Energy integration of industrial districts is one of the ways of reducing energy consumption, characterized by a relatively short period of implementing and recovering the investments, minimal demands upon the research sectors, and an ultimate major relative reduction of energy consumption in industry. As we know, the concept of energy integration of the districts is intended to minimize the energy and material inputs in the regionally organized production units.

Among the characteristics of the concept, the following are controlling:

- Horizontal integration of the production units (in industry, energy engineering etc.) generating residual energy sources (SER) with the adjacent economic units (small-scale and local industry, food industry, agriculture, fish breeding, urban localities with district heating, etc.) capable of receiving and making effective use of SER, at low thermodynamic parameters, that can no longer be used effectively or economically in the large industrial districts. As we now, in the process of converting fuels to energy only 30-35 percent of their energy content is actually converted to energy vectors, while the remaining 65-70 percent takes the form of SER. In some industrial processes the energy yield is even lower. For instance less than 5 percent of the energy consumed in crude oil refining installations is actually used to produce chemical reactions, the rest of it being used to heat the fluids in the process or taking the form of thermodynamic losses. A refinery, for example, loses 300 gram calories an hour to its cooling water, 30 percent of the thermal energy in which could be recovered by means of heat pumps.

In horizontal energy integration of industrial districts, the thermal energy consumers must be at low parameters and located in the neighborhood of the industrial districts. The distance between the SER consumers and the industrial district is the present technical restriction on transporting the vectors. At present this distance is 5-15 km and studies are under way to extend it 50 km farther. According to the industrialized countries' experience, SER consumers are to be found in small-scale and local industries whose energy requirements are met by exploiting the SER from large-scale industry; in industrial processes including a stage of drying (ceramics, lumber and construction materials) or one of sterilization and concentration (the food industry: juices, canned goods etc.); in district heating of urban dwellings, heating greenhouses, intensive fish breeding, and biomass cultivation, and in generating electric power and discharging it into the networks.

Development of this network of consumers of SER from large-scale industry, that is an energy system extending over an area of about 7,500 square kilometers, is the critical step in carrying out the concept of energy integration of industrial districts, because the additional consumers come from various industrial and economic sectors and demand thermodynamic parameters of the energy vectors suited to each one as well as a level of consumption that sometimes varies in time, and this requires a diversified infrastructure for conversion and suitable transport networks, as well as design and installation of large heat accumulators to store the energy in periods of minimal consumption.

Successful energy integration requires a wide assortment of equipment (standardized, prefabricated and preassembled) for processing the SER and converting them to energy vectors (such as heat pumps, installations operating on the Rankine cycle, heat cells, hydraulic pumps, automation equipment, additives for carrying warm or superheated water over long distances, etc.). Prefabrication and preassembly of the installations for exploiting SER greatly shorten the time between the decision to use them and the point at which recovery has become effective.

- Vertical integration has to do with large industrial districts and is intended to supply them with energy vectors essential to the manufacturing processes. The industrial processes must be regular, regardless of economic conditions in the field of supply of fossil fuels and their conversion to energy vectors in a CET or CUT /Power Plant for Technological Services/ within an industrial district. The worldwide practice is to organize vertical integration on the basis of several interchangeable fuel sources, securing the continuity of the economic process under any unfavorable conditions on the foreign markets by making one of them local.

Previous experience has proved that energy integration of industrial districts intensifies the exploitation of the primary resources by 20-30 percent. Including a carbon-chemical unit in the CET's cycle (an industrial district, for example) has the great advantage of providing not only fuel for the CET and the industrial installations but also raw materials for the chemical and iron and steel industries, anticipating the postpetroleum period when carbon chemistry will take over more and more of the chemical and energy functions of crude oil. Moreover replacing the CET with a nuclear-electric power plant eliminates the effect of market conditions in the case of fossil fuels and directs the industrial processes toward the endothermic reactions characteristic of modern chemistry for converting coals to gaseous and liquid synthetic fuels and obtaining the hydrogen essential to carbon chemistry and and synthesis of nitrogenous chemical fertilizers or used as such for fuel.

The concept of energy integration primarily calls for a regional or central responsibility for making decisions concerning:

- Compilation of the energy reserves of the industrial districts with determination of the level and parameters of the SER;

- Regional economic development of industry, agriculture, fish breeding, housing construction etc., and assessment of the energy requirements of the consumers adjacent to the industrial districts;

- Compilation of the plans for use of the SER to meet the regional energy requirement, and approval of the investments of the purpose;

- Construction of the infrastructure needed to exploit the SER;

- Design and implementation of regular supply of the CET or CUT with fossil or substitute fuels.

Legislation must be enacted on the central level of the economy to facilitate recovery of the SER, especially in setting prices for the recovered equipment and energy that will interest both the beneficiaries and suppliers of energy and equipment, appointing the enterprise to operate the systems for use and transportation of the SER and energy vectors, etc.

In view of these considerations it should be pointed out that Romania has favorable conditions to begin extensive exploitation of its reusable energy sources. We are referring to the fact that nearly all counties have organized large industrial districts facilitating recovery and exploitation of the secondary and reusable energy sources and materials, as well as the fact that in some districts steps have been taken to integrate some activities with good economic results.

But in exploiting the conditions and acquired experience more prompt and efficient action must be taken in the sectors where the integrating process will lead to maximal economic effects. Experience tells us that this means overall energy integration in all industrial districts. The estimates indicate that in Romania 18-20 million tons of conventional fuel a year can be returned to economic circulation, a quantity that could contribute greatly to the national energy researve.

The main objective of reducing primary energy consumption by 20-30 percent through regional energy integration of the industrial districts is feasible because the following factors all contribute to it:

- Some research and development programs for purposes of recovering SER, initiated and coordinated by the CNST /National Council for Science and Technology/, in which strong research forces at the ICEMENERG /Institue for Power Research and Modernization/ are engaged;

- The experience of units that have begun using SER. This is illustrated by the experiment at the Pitesti Petrochemical Combine, which is providing heating for a district with 5,000 apartments in Pitesti municipality by exploiting the heat in cooling water from the petrochemical processes.

- The ability of the machine building industry to provide the equipment needed to exploit SER.

- Intensification of agricultural production through use of SER at low thermal parameters.

Alongside other ways of reducing energy consumption in terms of absolute value, Recovery of SER provides a sure and relatively rapid way of reducing energy consumption as well as resulting surpluses for development of the economy.

Energy integration of industrial districts intensifies exploitation of the primary resources by 20-30 percent.

Under Romanian conditions, 18-20 million tons of conventional fuel a year can be placed in economic circulation through overall integration of all industrial districts.

A single unit, the Pitesti Petrochemical Combine, is succeeding in heating a district with 5,000 apartments in Pitesti municipality by exploiting reusable energy sources.

5186
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NEED TO IMPROVE THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 44, 1 Nov 85 pp 6-7

/Article by Anastasie Manescu, director of the Directorate for Planning and Development*: "Transport Means Efficiently Used Throughout the Economy"/

/Text/ Proper operation of the economic mechanism, efficient technical-material supply of every enterprise and locality, regular sale of manufactured products to beneficiaries, satisfaction of the public's consumer needs, and complete and punctual production of the planned exports critically depend on the way transport operations are organized and performed and whether they meet the high standards of intensive development of the national complex. The constant urgency of transportation, especially in the present stage, is due to the vast flow of raw materials and materials among and within sectors, in the continuous circulation of products for the domestic market and export, and in its active presence at all levels and components of the national economy.

The transport sector underwent a most intensive development in recent years both quantitatively and qualitatively, and its technical, material and manpower potential is several times greater than it was 15-20 years ago. The existing technical potential (to be increased even further in the next five-year plan) has made it urgent to make the most rational possible use of it, with much greater economic effectiveness. As a matter of fact that is the main task the RCP and the state have assigned the transport sector, with emphasis upon the efforts to modernize the technological processes in the sector and to enhance its effectiveness so that it can keep up with the demands of qualitative-intensive development of the economy.

The session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee in which an exacting analysis mas made to reduce the share of transport outlays in the total material outlays on production throughout the national economy is conclusive proof of the party administration's efforts to keep enhancing the efficiency of the activity in this field, to improve the quality of the work in all transport sectors, and to readjust transportation to the current and long-range requirements.

The effectiveness of transportation directly depends upon how far the planned volume of freight and passenger traffic has been implemented. It is notable in

*In the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

this connection that the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee pointed out that the proportions of transport outlays in the total material outlays on production and in the social product have decreased every year. Nevertheless the transport outlays of both the MTTc /Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications/ and other economic ministries and units are still in too high a proportion of the total material outlays on production.

In the MTTc, this situation is a direct result of the way the freight and passenger transport plan has been implemented, upon which the amount of the outlays unquestionably depends. With the exception of air traffic, in the first 9 months of 1985 the volume of freight carried by various means was below plan, with bad effects upon the effectiveness indicators and the transport outlays, especially in the case of automotive transportation, which logged much higher costs than the other sectors.

The particular importance of lowering automotive transport costs is to be viewed from the standpoints of both the activity of the units belonging to the MTTc and the results obtained by the economic enterprises in the other sectors. It is partly a matter of the many situations revealed by the analyses where transportation by the industrial enterprises' own automotive means is much more expensive than that by the MTTc's automotive means, and that has a bad effect upon the levels of production outlays, profits and economic effectiveness, seriously burdens the enterprises' budgets, and of course conflicts with the requirements of economic-financial self-administration. Accordingly Nicolae Ceausescu's directions apply alike both to the activity of the specialized units under the MTTc and to that of the economic enterprises in the sense of use of their own transport means to full capacity and over economic distances, proper operation and maintenance of the automotive park, choice of the best transport alternative (their own means or those in the park for general use depending on the situation), a considerable reduction in the costs of transportation by their own automotive means, etc.

Accordingly complete fulfillment of the indices of use of the motor vehicles is to be specially emphasized, particularly those for hauling freight, the indices for which are now below plan. This calls for firm measures from now on for punctual and complete maintenance operations in the enterprises' own motor depots and convoys, strict observance of the consumption norms for parts and assemblies, regular procurement of essential subassemblies (batteries and tires) for high-capacity dump trucks, at least 10 percent overfulfillment of the plan for reconditioning spare parts, etc.

Meanwhile rational use of automotive means to full capacity and by economic routes is a priority consideration for all units specializing in automotive transportation. The party higher administration's directions to this effect stipulate that the high-capacity park, especially that of dump trucks, must be activated, low-capacity vehicles must be withdrawn from circulation, the transport system with two, three and even four trailers must be expanded, specialized vehicles (with a crane with a rotating arm, lift panel, tilting platform etc.) highly effective in transport services must be used, unproductive runs must be curtailed, etc. In addition to those measures, the Central for Automotive Transportation has adopted firm measures to make runs on time, to establish a strict order in all activity, and to closely observe the legal regulations.

Major tasks await water transportation in the future. It is to play an increasingly important part in deliveries of goods among and within sectors and for export, depending on the needs of the national economy. The present situation in river and seagoing shipping is unsatisfactory as regards plan fulfillment, as contrasted with the sector's technical-material base,and as regards the transport outlays, which are still high. Both in seagoing and in river shipping especially the transport costs are lower than in the other transport sectors, so that the volume of freight carried by this system should be greater. This sector still shows lags in the indices of use of ships' capacities, especially in the case of ore boats and freighters.

The analyses showed that most of the causes of this situation are subjective, pertain to internal activity, and can and must be eliminated at once. We are referring in particular to stricter observance of the shipping programs and schedules, the duration of trips, and the regulations for operating in Romanian ports (so as to shorten the standing time of ships for loading and unloading) and to tighter discipline on board ships, etc. Meanwhile, as the party secretary general has pointed out, effective steps must be taken to make more use of the Danube for shipping, as well as some inland waters that can be navigated, to make intensive use of the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the existing harbor facilities, and to expand the modern systems of loading and unloading in packets, pallets, containers and transcontainers, with immediate and long-range consequences for growth of labor productivity and reduction of material outlays in this sector.

Alongside the other sectors, air transportation is making a considerable contribution to fulfillment of the MTTc's transport plan, and it is becoming a more and more important activity of ours every day. Although the sector's main indicators were fulfilled and even exceeded in the first 9 months and the period of 1-20 October of 1985 (except industrial aviation's conventional hours of flight), this sector must take steps to make some improvements in the quality of occupational training of navigating personnel, to rationalize electric power and fuel consumption, to enhance comfort and services on board the planes, etc. All this will help to develop the role of air transportation in the general structure of transportation in the future and to even further improve the activity in this field.

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee made an extensive and quite special analysis of the quantity and quality of railway transportation, realizing the importance of developing its role in transport activity as a whole. We should note here that Nicolae Ceausescu has made repeated references to the activity in railway transportation and especially to the need of increasing its proportion and efficiency and improving its services.

The railway transport sector now has a good inventory, consisting of an adequate park of freight and passenger cars and of locomotives as well, 54.9 percent of which are electric and 38.9 perect diesel. This calls directly for a considerable increase in the contribution the railroads are to make to the daily course of freight and passenger traffic with high efficiency. This year's results have demonstrated once more that railway transportation with the existing inventory is much cheaper than automotive transportation, which means that more use must be made of this transport system and that it must be improved as well.

One of the first questions to come up is that of maintaining the locomotive and car park as well as the lines and installations in a technical condition in keeping with the transport requirements. There are some serious lags in this respect that are caused both by internal defects and by difficulties created by various equipment suppliers. Regarding the locomotive and car park, capital repairs on diesel locomotives, current repairs on locomotives, and repairs on passenger and freight cars have not yet been completed. For example, the average daily number of freight cars withdrawn from circulation for planned or emergency repairs is still large although it is less than in the same period last year.

As regards the technical condition of the lines and installations, results are below plan (88 percent in repairs on the main and primary lines and 90.6 percent in repairs on secondary lines and stations). These situations, which directly affect the volume of railroad traffic, are due in particular to some internal organizational defects (for example, failure to make capital repairs on schedule on 1,200 km of main and primary lines, on 1,200 km of secondary lines and on stations) but are equally due to shortages of materials and spare parts (concrete ties, clamps, storage batteries, LE [electric locomotive] axles, oils etc.) which, in the case of locomotives alone, have caused entirely excessive immobilizations for repairs.

Furthermore the indices of use of cars and locomotives must be improved. Whether it is the freight car hauling time (below plan) or the gross weight of freight trains (gross tonnage per train), which is 1.5 percent above the 1984 figure but below plan), more persevering efforts are required to fulfill those indices entirely. On the economic level this means a more intensive exploitation of the outlays on railroad transportation, that is their absolute reduction below the original provisions.

Accordingly the measures to improve the indices of use of cars and locomotives are being specially emphasized, preferably those concerning:

- Reduction of the waiting time of loaded cars in the stations near Constanta port through proper coordination of the deliveries with ship arrivals, that of loaded cars in way stations (awaiting processing by the Galati, Hunedoara, Resita and Calan iron and steel combines, the Valea Calugareasca and Navodari chemical combines, and the Mintia, Isalnita, Turceni and Doicesti thermoelectric power plants), and that of loaded cars immobilized by the beneficiaries' lack of storage space, failure to organize continuous loading and unloading of the cars by day and night and on legal holidays, lack of equipment and installations meeting the requirements, and insufficient manpower;

- Elimination of the delays in the circulation of a large number of freight trains;

- Lifting of the speed limits in the case of planned time limits and elimination of breakdowns of cars and locomotives as well as malfunctions in installations, etc.

In addition to the foregoing measures, importance is also attached to those for recruiting the required number of personnel trained in certain so-called scarce trades (locomotive engineers, assistant engineers, traffic managers, inspection fitters, switchmen and car shunters) both by means of on-the-job training and by improvement courses.

Pursuant to the party secretary general's directions, in the immediately following period and in the next five-year plan the MTTc's efforts will be primarily concentrated on:

- Efficient use of the means in the inventory through regular assignment of cars according to the nature of the freight, revision of the systems for sending empty cars to the loading points, better organized processing of trains in the industrial stations and marshalling yards, coordination of loading operations with the capacities of the loading and unloading forces, and strict observance of the plan for assembling the trains;

- Reducing the hauling time of freight cars, or the time between two successive loadings, by shortening the time of processing the trains, or the time the cars wait in transit at the railroad units and at the beneficiary enterprises, and by raising the commercial speed of the trains;

- Improving the technical condition of the car and locomotive park by perfecting the technologies for repairing rolling stock in the repair shops and units for maintenance and operation, by strengthening the capacities for car repairs in the regional shops, especially those at the large combines and enterprises, and by improving the occupational training of personnel;

- Enhancing the comfort and hygienic-sanitary condition of the passenger cars by preparing them properly at the assembly stations and inspecting the electrical, technical and sanitary installations;

- Checking, jointly with the chemical, mining and iron and steel combines, observance of the technological process and immobilization of the cars for loading and unloading and thereby shortening their immobilization;

- Revising the present system for dispatching the empty cars for loading by rationalizing the empty runs by computers and sending the empty cars on economic routes;

- Raising the tonnage of freight trains by testing the dynamometric freight car on some sectors of circulation, which will permit maximum use of the hauling capacities of electric and diesel locomotives, and also by strictly observing the plans for assembling the trains, etc.

Special efforts are also concentrated on finding the best ways of supplying new high-capacity freight cars to carry coal, ores and other materials in bulk, hauling trains of empty freight cars with low-powered locomotives, and avoiding crossing runs by means of expanded rationalization (a method that eliminates useless runs and uneconomic outlays), etc.

The MTTc also has many tasks in its capacity as coordinator of transportation for the economy, such as establishing strict discipline at work, a high sense of responsibility in the performance of all plan tasks, and a correct moral attitude on the part of ever worker in this system. The technical-material and manpower resources this sector has, exemplary mobilization of the efforts of all workers collectives, and complete exploitation of the existing reserves are factors that can and will contribute to a major qualitative leap in transport operations so that they will fully meet the constantly growing requirements of the national economy.

5186
CSO: 2700/42

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

NEED TO COMBAT FLUORINE LOSS IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 44, 1 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Corneliu-Anton Cociasu: "Recovery of Fluorine in the Chemical Industry"]

[Text] In addition to the steps taken to discover new useful substances, procurement of the necessary volume of resources for the proper performance of the economic activity of every sector also requires firm measures to recover those contained in combination or in various mineral substances the exploitation of which helps greatly in reducing the imports of such raw materials. One such resource, in growing demand recently, is fluorine (whose content in phosphate rock varies from 1 to 4.5 percent), which figures as a secondary product especially in the chemical industry, in the form of hydrofluoric acid and silicon tetrafluoride in the acid attack of phosphate rock in the fertilizer industry, in the concentration of phosphoric acid and production of enamels in the glass and ceramics industry, in its dull finish in the iron and steel industry, and in the gases from combustion of some types of coals in hydrolectric power plants. Recovery of this useful substance and its recycling in various forms in the production processes have become not only possible but also necessary today in the existing technologies.

In addition to environmental protection, recovery of fluorine also became necessary because the demand for fluorine compounds has greatly increased in the industrially developed countries in recent years, since it is used in the manufacture of the fluorohalogenated hydrocarbons used as propellants for aerosols,as refrigerating agents and to put out fires and in that of plastics and rubbers with special properties, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, metal fluorides (aluminum, sodium and synthetic cryolite) and sulfur hexafluoride, used to extinguish electric arcs, to insulate high-voltage switches, etc. Moreover the recovery and use of fluorine compounds makes production of fertilizers, aluminum etc. profitable because more complete use is made of the raw material and there is a saving in the natural raw materials with a fluorine content, which are scarce in some countries including Romania.

Hydrofluoric acid is a byproduct of the manufacture of phosphorous fertilizers, obtained by treating the raw material (apatite) with a mineral acid (sulfuric or nitric acid, and more recently with hydrochloric acid, which is cheaper and is replacing the scarce sulfuric acid). In the wet manufacture of phosphoric acid about 50 percent of the fluorine is freed during digestion, about 30 percent remains in the phosphogypsum cake, about 25 percent is dissolved in the phosphoric acid, and about 40 percent is eliminated during concentration of the final product.

There are also fluorine reserves in the manufacture of aluminum. About 30 kg of aluminum trifluoride and about 30 kg of sodium hexafluoraluminate (cryolite) are consumed in the technological processes to obtain 1 ton of aluminum, and they are used as a flux to lower the operating temperature in electrolysis of alumina (aluminum oxide) below 1,000° C and as a solvent for alumina. It is planned in the future to lower the percentage of cryolite or aluminum trifluoride, including sodium fluoride, by recovering the fluorine from the aluminum manufacturing operations and reusing it to obtain the above-mentioned compounds. There are also resources like this in other technological processes in the chemical industry.

In order to separate and recover the hydrofluoric acid as efficiently as possible that is released in the form of hexafluorosilicic acid in the residual gases from the various manufacturing processes, in the last few years some countries have developed a series of processes that have a number of advantages: The equipment used has no moving mechanical parts, it operates continuously, it is very efficient (with very low operating costs), it consumes little raw materials, it is easy to operate, and it is manufactured with low investments.

The only raw material for manufacturing microcosmic salts that is available in Romania is the fluorosilicic acid recovered from the residual gases from the manufacture of phosphorous fertilizers and phosphoric acid by a process developed by ICECHIM /Central Institute for Chemical Research/. On the basis of this raw material and the fluorine potential recoverable from the premises of the fertilizer combines, industrial production was developed in Romania of sodium fluoride and synthetic cryolite, products essential to the aluminum industry, that of sodium hexafluorosilicate necessary in the glass industry and to obtain some antiacid cements that are imported, and that of zirconium hexafluorotitanium and some salts (ammonium, potassium, magnesium etc.) with various uses in the national economy. Sodium hexafluorosilicate as such is used in agriculture as a pesticide to control pests preying on sugar beets, flax, legumes etc. The ammonium, magnesium and zinc hexafluorosilicates are used to preserve wood and as an insecticide in agriculture.

The hydrofluoric acid obtained by recovering fluorine is used as a raw material to make propellants (Freons) and fireproofing agents and to make high-octane gasolines in the petroleum processing industry and raw materials for detergents etc in the petrochemical industry. The optimal capacity for hydrofluoric acid is 10,000 tons a year, corresponding to an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons of phosphorus pentoxide.

Romania has capacities for manufacturing phosphorous fertilizers , both for its agricultural requirement and for export, and the raw material for them (phosphates) is imported. At present only 40 percent of the fluorine needed to make sodium fluoride is recovered from the manufacture of simple superphosphate. Despite the results obtained so far by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the products resulting from the manufacture of phosphorous fertilizers, including fluorine, must be recoved and used in order to make better use of the raw material (phosphates). To that end it is necessary to intensify studies to:

- Intensify recovery of fluorine in the form of hexafluorosilicic acid, especially from the diluted phosphoric acid solutions, since the national economy demands greater quantities of fluorine compounds, like synthetic cryolite for example, because of increased aluminum production;

- Develop an economical technology for manufacturing synthetic calcium fluoride as a raw material for hydrofluoric acid in order to eliminate importing it;

- Develop integrated technologies, to manufacture cryolite for example, that will permit making several fluorine compounds at once;

- Develop some technologies for dry recovery of acid gases containing hydrofluoric acid that result from the manufacture of aluminum (melting and electrolysis of alumina) on an absorbent solid, such as alumina for example, in order to improve economic effectiveness by conserving fuels and electric power.

Intensified fluorine recovery along with better use of the phosphates will make it possible to increase the existing sodium fluoride and synthetic cryolite capacities and also to develop a fine-synthesis, low-tonnage organic chemistry sector with a high degree of processing, efficient and conducive to elimination of some imports.

5186
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URBAN MIGRATION REVERSAL PLANS EXPLICATED

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 10, Oct 85 (signed to press 15 Aug 85) pp 1441-1466

[Article by Prof Dr Werner Ostwald, head of research programming for the Territorial Planning Office of the State Planning Commission: "The Territorial Structure of Social Reproduction as a Condition and Subject of Comprehensive Intensification"]

[Text] The SED program[1] contains important demands for structuring territorial proportions in the reproduction process of socialist society and includes them organically in the requirements of principle for fulfilling the historic mission of the workers class.

At the 10th SED Congress, Erich Honecker explained that "the management and planning of the teritorial development (receives) increasing importance for the further intensification of the economic reproduction process. It mainly becomes a matter of ensuring in any given territory the proper proportions between work, educational opportunities, living and recreational conditions, and the care and provisioning of the citizens. Each state organ, on whatever level, has to consider that all decisions in bezirks, kreises, towns and communities in particular, trigger investment decisions, long-term in their effects. Thus they must also always be geared to the requirements of later developmental phases."[2]

In his speeches at the seventh and ninth Central Committee sessions and before the kreis first secretaries, Erich Honecker reiterated the importance of the territorial reproduction conditions for tapping all the potentials for comprehensive intensification.[3]

The party program turns overcoming the essential urban-rural disproportions into a basic political concern. For the shaping of the developed socialist society according to plan, the program sets a strategic goal for it, ranging far into the gradual transition to the higher phase of communist society. That takes up and renders historically concrete a goal Marxism-Leninism has scientifically established.

Marx, Engels and Lenin are known to have paid great attention in their studies to the structure of the social reproduction process. They often emphasized that all elements and processes of social development are objectively tied to locations on earth, to a territory,[4] that the public life of men, their production and the satisfaction of all needs take place under concrete territorial conditions that differ by nature, and in the outcome of men's public activity, from place to place and region to region[5] and through this differentiation codetermine the effectiveness of economic activity. Our classic authors defined the earth, the territory, as an embodied condition for the occurrence of the labor process, which provides the worker with a location and his labor process, with a place of work, as Marx put it in "Das Kapital."[6]

Lenin recognized that social processes, due to the territorial division of labor, are territorially differentiated, wherefore all economic processes, in particular, depend on their territorial organizational forms.[7] To this territorial differentiation and territorial organization, i.e. the territorial structure of social reproduction, the classic authors attribute an elemental place value for reproduction effectiveness.

Territorial structure is a complex structural form of social reproduction. It constitutes its form of territorial existence, movement and organization. The territorial structure of social reproduction is determined by the developmental stage of the productive forces and the character of the production relations. In socialism, it is being shaped according to plan by the socialist state, under the leadership role of the Marxist-Leninist working class party, and based on the public ownership of the means of production.

The SED, right from beginning the construction and shaping of the socialist society, has consistently and continually conformed to those precepts from the classic authors. The planned shaping of the urban-rural relations, the shaping of the conditions for production and for public life and of the economic and sociostructural particulars in the bezirks, kreises and towns as well as the proportions among them have always been its basic political concerns. They have crystallized in all party resolutions on sociostrategic objectives and measures. Under party leadership they are being organically integrated with the implementation of the economic and social policy by the socialist state power.

From this basic concern one has also been proceeding in shaping the political-territorial social and state structure as a system of social communities on the bezirk, kreis, town, and communal levels. According to plan and in concrete terms, a closer connection between economic and social processes as characteristic of and necessary for the transition to comprehensive intensification is being established in the territorial units of the socialist society and economy.

Political and state management by this system has stood up well for more than 30 years. This long-term, stable political-territorial structure, which had taken into account the historically grown economic specializations and interlinkages, had, among other things, the effect that the bezirks in the GDR developed into basic objective economic regions with an economic structure by way of a division of labor within the economy. The further rationalization of economic relations within and among the bezirks is a constant source for further economic efficiency improvements and an important factor in comprehensive intensification.

This concern is benefited by that the political-territorial units are as much a basic structural form of socialist democracy as are the working class party's bezirk and kreis managements, the other parties and mass organizations, and the elected local people's representations and their organs, a form deeply rooted in the citizens' awareness and sense of home. So the political-territorial structure is a framework condition for mobilizing the initiatives of the working people and all citizens, so as to fully tap the territorial reproduction conditions for a dynamic economic performance development.

The GDR bezirk and kreis contribution needed for economic performance growth calls for measures of comprehensive intensification in conformity with the specific, bezirk and kreis, reproduction conditions.

The local people's representations, according to the central economic and sociopolitical resolutions, lead the enterprises and facilities under their responsibility to implementing the principal task under their own responsibility by maximum contributions to economic efficiency and the citizens' standard of living. They ensure at the same time that all the combines and enterprises in their territory get optimal territorial reproduction conditions for comprehensive intensification through the main course of scientific-technical progress.

Central state management and planning is setting up for it ever improving overall social and economic framework conceptions for the long-term economic and social development of the capital and the bezirks. In this, special attention is required for the towns, especially the bezirk and kreis capitals.

Including the territorial aspect in shaping the reproduction process according to plan, i.e. the unity of the branch and the territorial principle in management and planning, helps tap and unfold the impulses of socialism and trigger new impulses.

In carrying out this basic concern, the GDR in all phases always could rely on the great historic experiences of the Soviet Union. In the practical course of development in the Soviet economy and society, in the CPSU's economic and social policy, and in the constant further development of Marxist-Leninist social and economic theory by Soviet science, the territorial aspect of production and of public life has for decades held a prominent position. This is not only due to the territorial expanse of their country--as Soviet scientists themselves keep emphasizing--but, in conformity with the lessons from the classic authors of Marxism-Leninism, it is one of the essential questions in the theory and practice of socialism as such.[8]

The practice and theory of the site distribution of the productive forces in the GDR are in this sense marked profoundly by four decades of learning from the Soviet Union, starting with the application of Soviet experiences in the industrialization of agrarian regions to assuming such comprehensive scientific sets of instruments as the general scheme for the site distribution of the productive forces.

The Territorial Structure of the Developed Socialist Society

As the outcome of the purposeful and continuous integration of the territorial aspect in SED economic and social policy, it may be summarized, historically, that a territorial structure was set up in the GDR with essential features and basic proportions that by and large conform to the requirements of the developed socialist society.

Through the planned setup of branch and territorial structures in the economy, this policy surmounted the serious territorial disproportions the capitalist past and the imperialist split had left behind, for all intents and purposes. Surmounted was the large economic and social backwardness of particular territories such as the former Mecklenburg and Eichsfeld. Surmounted was, through socialist industrialization, that the former Land of Saxony in 1950, with only 16 percent of the territory, produced 37 percent of the industrial output, but Mecklenburg and Brandenburg, with 50 percent of the territory, only 14 percent of the output.[9] In the subsequent decades, those territories, backward until 1945, got more than half of the increase in industrial labor in the GDR in conjunction with the shifting or expansion of industrial enterprises.

Surmounted in the process of industrialization also was the disproportionate territorial distribution of the working class and the other classes and strata in the territorial population. Today, a politically and technically highly qualified working class has been settled in all GDR bezirks--statistically expressed by a proportion of industrial and construction workers (the core of the working class, in other words) between 30 and 56 percent in all bezirks.[10] In Schwerin Bezirk and Neubrandenburg Bezirk that proportion, in 1955, came to 15 or 13 percent respectively; today it is approximately 32 and 30 percent.[11] The proportion of the working class in these territories under socialism thus has partly more than doubled.

Such a territorial proportionality for the distribution of the working class is important for practically enforcing the party's leadership role in all parts of the country, in economic and sociopolitical respects as well as with regard to national defense.

The process of industrialization and a concomitant territorial distribution of the working class went hand in hand with the perfecting of the network of towns as the territorial centers of the working class and centers of production, science, housing, provisions, education, and intellectual-cultural life. Even the GDR bezirks with the lowest population density today have a town with more than 10,000 inhabitants on 1,000 square kilometers[12] and railway and road networks with densities far above the European average.

To make that possible, the infrastructure in the GDR territory in this historic process also was developed in all parts of the country, the technical infrastructure for energy, water and transportation services in the territory, as well as the housing and all the rest of the social infrastructure. In towns, the infrastructure called in part or even entirely for completely new investments.

Simultaneously, with the development of socialist agrarian production and also of the non-agricultural production in the countryside, a penetrating quantitative and qualitative improvement of the working and living conditions was brought about in the rural settlements. The backwardness in the villages' infrastructure provisions, compared with those in towns, a capitalist legacy that was most rampant in agricultural territories that had mainly been composed of landed property, was largely done away with.

The elimination of fundamental territorial disproportions between industrial urban sprawls and once backward agrarian areas, and between town and countryside, was moreover brought about in the GDR in such a way that in spite of a more equal site distribution of the productive forces the existing territorial concentration of the working class, of production, of science and technology, with all their leadership advantages, was not touched, but this reproduction advantage for the economy remained intact.

This successful balance-sheet in establishing economic and social proportionality in the territorial distribution of the productive forces does yet not ignore some still surviving contradictions in territorial structure, either stemming from the past or even forming anew. This relates to territorial differences in the efficiency of resources employment, in energy and material consumption intensity, in labor productivity, but also to territorial differences in housing conditions, in close-by recreational conditions for the citizens, altogether in the natural environment, differences in the capability of the technical and social infrastructure in connection with disparities in structural conditions and the wear and tear and similar matters. Such territorial level disparities are not being accepted because they are unacceptable and in some territories interfere with the full development of the impulses of socialism. Reducing them is the central concern in all planning, and advances in it are constantly accountable, e.g. in the above-average growth rate in the modern and sanitary, technical apartment equipment in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, where previously, due to the age of housing, the outfitting in apartments was below par.

Such territorial level disparities that have to be overcome in the process of the continued successful shaping of the socialist society have nothing in common with the territorial disproportions from the capitalist past, which were truly substantial, or from the imperialist split, with which the GDR still was confronted only a few decades ago.

The territorial structure that was formed according to plan and as the outcome of SED economic and social policy is, at the national scale of the GDR, up to the demands of the further shaping of the developed socialist society. It provided ever better territorial opportunities for a deliberate, planned utilization of the economic laws of socialism. This makes possible an ever higher degree of the branch and territorial proportionality of the social reproduction process. Increasingly, through the planned development of the territorial structure of social reproduction, can one then conform to the dialectics of political, economic, social, and natural processes with regard to national defense requirements, as demanded by the 10th SED Congress.

Establishing and using this proportionality according to plan unlocks inexhaustible reserves for the process of continued comprehensive intensification, the performance development of production, and the further improvements in the working and living conditions of the population.

Lack of success in properly using site locations, in the policy of the developed capitalist industrial countries, marks a contrast to these successes in the GDR's socialist site location policy. In spite of comprehensive analytical and conceptual research on the site distribution for the productive forces in those countries, so-called space research, which in part produces interesting technical data, that space location policy can make no difference to that the contrast between town and countryside continues and gets worse in many countries. That is seen, mainly, by the growth of modern industrial centers on the one side and economic stagnation and population drain, on the other. For all that, even in the centers of economic growth, unemployment is considerable.

After the downtown areas decay and rentals become usurious, especially in the big cities, and the environment comes under great stress in the urban sprawls, there comes a progressive suburbanization then, with rather big losses in the importance of many big cities and traditional centers. That corresponds to a certain gain in importance of medium-size and smaller towns, where capital finds better utilization opportunities under the conditions of the scientific-technical progress, for instance by using robots and microelectronics in smaller enterprises localized in smaller settlements.

All told, the territorial structure of capitalist society will continue to be marked significantly by the contrast between town and countryside.[13] Furthermore, chronic financial shortages in those countries and communities lead to concessions to the monopolies in the use of regional and local resources. All that then still gets another shot in the arm from the political-territorial reforms. By them, for example, urban territories in the FRG have constantly been enlarged, and the county territories were more than doubled in 10 years (1968-1978). The number of independent towns dropped in those 10 years from 135 to 91, the number of counties was cut in half (from 400 to 200), and the number of communities belonging to counties was even reduced from 24,000 to 8,000, that is to one-third.[14]

Considering that the territory increasingly becomes a major focal point for the continued implementation of the economic strategy, through the central research plan of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences in the GDR, 1981-1985,[15] the mission was assigned to produce a problem- and practice-oriented analysis of the site distribution of the productive forces in the GDR, including a prognosis for their further development up to the year 2000. As pre-planning material, that study is supposed to become a lead for drafting the 1986-1990 5-year plan.

The general scheme for the site distribution of the productive forces, produced through the cooperation of several science disciplines and central and local state organs by following the Soviet model, was defended with success a year ago at the State Planning Commission headquarters and on the science council for questions in the site distribution of the productive forces. Subsequently, a theoretical generalization was drawn from the insights gained. At that, four criteria were brought out of the territorial structure in the GDR's reproduction process. They indicate the territorial structure is the subject as well as the condition of comprehensive intensification of further increasing place value.

High Status of Productive Forces Development in All GDR Bezirks

The first criterion is that with the socialist planned economy, through socialist industrialization in areas that formerly were weakly developed, economically and socially, and through the development of an agriculture in the GDR marked by socialist property and modern large-scale production, an even site distribution of the productive forces was attained. That brought the development of a more balanced class and social structure of the population in all bezirks and a more even distribution of working class centers over the whole country. Essential disparities in the developmental level of the productive forces, as between town and countryside, were surmounted. In the outcome of this process, the territorial distribution of the population and of the social labor capacity has stabilized. And that also remains a relatively stable territorial basis, over the long run, for the basic proportions of the further performance and efficiency development of the economy in all the bezirks although demographic development in terms of kreises is highly differentiated in part.

The working people's fine education and skills can be used much better still everywhere in the scientific-technical progress in all GDR bezirks. Level comparisons between bezirks and kreises found and did away with unacceptable territorial differences in the efficiency and use of the labor resources. Especially in conurbations and large cities can the potentials of the concentration of the GDR labor capacity much better be exploited still.

From an analysis of the territorial leveling processes in the developmental stage of the productive forces and from the development of the socialist production relations in all bezirks and kreises, theoretically generalized, a trend of territorial adaptation that is objectively inevitable in socialism can be derived. This trend toward a territorial adaptation of the production and living standards in socialism leads--in contrast to the development in capitalism--to a relatively balanced and stable territorial structure of social reproduction at the range of the whole country. This is a necessary territorial prerequisite for the transition to comprehensive economic intensification based on scientific-technical progress. A relatively balanced and stable basic territorial structure of social reproduction is prerequisite to ensuring and further elevating the population's material and intellectual-cultural standard of living, to the rapprochement among the classes and strata and, thus, to further reducing the essential urban-rural disparities.

The greater evenness of the site distribution of the productive forces achieved, historically, on the GDR territory was mainly demonstrated by research on the population structure and its class and social structure. That took account of the causal connection between the process of overcoming essential differences in the territorial developmental level of the productive forces, in the production and living standards, especially between town and countryside, on the and hand, and the territorial distribution of the population and its social labor capacity, on the other.

The stability of the population distribution on GDR territory is a relatively safe, accountable foundation for further economic performance and efficiency development. Relative stability in the population distribution in the territory means that certain tendencies in the territorially differentiated demographic development will continue over the long haul, which gives rise to effects and requirements for the economy of live labor, especially for assigning the social labor capacity. One can speak of such territorial structural effects of the demographic development, for instance, when the number of population at working age develops differently in towns and in the countryside, or when the average age of working people in the conurbations begins to differ from the national average, or when the number of women at working age starts to differ in some kreises from the national average, or things of that nature.

Such a territorially differentiated population trend is caused in part by a territorially uneven age structure and in part by internal migration. That attaches a growing importance to the causes and motivations for internal migration and chances for indirect controls over it. Economically relevant this internal GDR migration mainly is because of considerable differences between the structure of the migrants on the one hand and the population structure, on the other, and because of concrete migration streams.

Compared with the total population, the migrants are, above average, younger citizens and technicians. More than two-thirds of the domestic migrants are at working age, about half of them in the 18-30 age-group.[15a] That also has significant effects on the skill and vocational structure of the territorial population.

Migration increases have steadily concentrated for years on Berlin, the GDR's capital, most of the bezirk cities and several other towns that have thus far been preferred sites of industrial development and housing construction. Under the conditions of the current, by and large balanced, reproduction level of the population in the bezirks, urban and rural kreises and the communities, a socially undesired population drop in rural kreises, and especially in rural communities with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants, is being curbed through immigration by means of greatly cutting back in urban growth.

In indirectly affecting internal migration in the GDR, more must be made of qualitative requirements. Socially unnecessary and economically ineffective domestic migration must be cut back further. A targeted influence taken on domestic migration must meet more skill- and occupation-specific requirements.

It is also of growing importance to change the structure (thus also the rank and rating) of the reasons and motives for migrating, tendentially as well as in a differentiated manner both territorially and sociostructurally. An important control tool at the social range, housing construction is likely to continue to be in the years ahead. Increasing importance in this attaches to the quality of housing and of the environment of it, and to the number of rooms and the size of apartments.

One must not make an absolute of the effect of any single conditions and factors on domestic migration. For a targeted control over domestic migration, higher requirements arise for deliberately affecting the totality of the living conditions in any given place or area of residence with all the complexity of working, training and housing conditions, opportunities for meaningful leisure, and the shape of the environmental and recreational facilities. More research on the causes, inevitabilities and effects of domestic migration is imperative for it.

Such territorial developmental tendencies are hard to influence. But they have to be addressed to
--achieve, for one thing, in territories with increased labor a maximum of efficiency in the use of the social labor capacity and, hence, a crucial contribution by such territories to the performance, efficiency, and structural development of the economy, and to
--organize, in addition, in territories with strongly diminishing labor the most effective measures for saving live labor.

The high developmental status of the productive forces in all GDR bezirks, the first criterion for the territorial structure of social reproduction, principally is the point of departure for determining the site distribution of production as the centerpiece for the site distribution of the productive forces.

The further growth and more efficient production can, for all intents and purposes, take place within the scope of the given site distribution in the GDR. With it, the site structure of production is being led onto a higher qualitative level through the rationalization of the branch and territorial production linkages and through modernizing the material-technical base. With it, the use of resources is intensified and specific transportation costs are trimmed.

The dynamics of the performance capacity of material production in the GDR mainly depends on perfecting and further developing its site structure, no longer mainly on changing its site distribution. Through proper specialization and cooperation, concentration and combination, the intertwining among production sites can be further rationalized within the scope of comprehensive intensification.

Through joint conceptual efforts by combines, enterprises and local organs, the territorial production organization can be perfected, especially through a higher level of territorial rationalization. That includes, among other things, the processing of domestic raw materials at the sites where they are, the rationalization of the site distribution of industry in the towns in close connection with the requirements of inner-urban construction, and the establishing of rational territorial production links in industry, between the production levels and sites of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, and between the construction material production and processing and prefabrication and construction on the basis of production-transportation optimization.

In this connection also the locational and technological fragmentation of production and of the research potential is further curbed, and an optimum proportion is sought between territorial concentration and a relatively even distribution of the productive forces. To make increasingly more of the territorial reproduction conditions while elevating the production functions of all settlements, production capacities of various magnitudes (large, medium-size and small enterprises of the centrally and bezirk-managed combines) are being maintained or further developed.

In industrial rural kreises losing labor and, generally, in settlements with limited labor capacities, the modernization and specialization of medium-size and small enterprises in terms of a targeted reduction of the number of jobs while maintaining job opportunities as varied as possible is gaining increasing importance.

Also the scientific-technical innovation processes and the economic structural changes occur primarily at given production sites. In part, to be sure, they will also cause a considerable restructuring of such locations. The specific, location-related development of the "workers' skills" (their production-specific skills)[16] in connection with the social bonds the working people have to their places of residence and work, the site distribution of the means of production, especially of the solidly installed working tools and, in extractive industries, also of the work materials, under such circumstances play the role of predominant site factors for establishing new economic tasks.

Economic dynamics will hcwever also lead to the formation of new elements in the site structure of production in the future. New local allocations and appropriations for expansion fairly large in size are to be expected, particularly in connection with the expansion of the domestic energy and raw material base, the production and processing of secondary raw materials, and the enhanced refining of raw materials. Here a site integration is largely given by the links to the deposits and the water supplies, and also by already local production for the purpose of technological tie-in. Also in the processing industry, certain changes may, prognostically, become necessary in the site distribution, due especially to scientific-technical innovator processes. One must carefully analyze and assess the various effects such changes in the site distribution of production may have. A special spot goes here to controlling the connection between the effects that either permit savings or make demands on resources and the infrastructure while introducing the scientific-technical progress in production. That applies equally to economic structural changes as to the restructuring of production.

Through a well balanced territorial and timely combination of both effective trends territorial units are enabled to cope with the growing tasks by means of the given or the developing resources and the concomitant infrastructure. In principle, this ensures resource-demanding new tasks through a lead rationalization with resource-releasing effects in the territory. Copious redistribution of resources from bezirk to bezirk are, in principle, no longer possible. Attention is always paid here to ensuring, through developing and perfecting the site distribution of production, the rational use of the social labor capacity as well as full employment. Solving social problems like the reassignment of released labor is a standard component of the given territorial conceptions.

On the Developed Settlement Structure, a High Degree of Urbanization and an Adequately Dense Urban Network in the GDR

The second criterion of the territorial structure is the developed settlement structure in the GDR, i.e., the high degree of urbanization and the density of the urban network. The developmental level reached in this regard may be assumed to be, in principle, sufficient for a long future developmental period of the developed socialist society. The GDR has a settlement structure that offers the population in all bezirks and kreises favorable conditions for a high standard of living and all it takes for continued performance improvements.

In this sufficiently dense network of cities, apart from the outstanding role of the GDR capital Berlin, the other large and middle-size cities also occupy an important position. Almost half of the country's population lives in them. The functions of these urban centers of population, production, science, culture and so forth are being further developed and qualitatively enriched. That is true especially of the bezirk and kreis capitals. The relations of those towns to their perimeters can also be further intensified. For the further planned structuring of the socialist urbanization process in the GDR, what will count thus for the decades ahead initially is intensive urban development.

The economic and social capabilities of the cities in the GDR as centers of the working class and all the population, the potentials of the cities as centers of production, science and culture, can still more and more intensively be tapped and used.

A further extensive population expansion in the cities through influx can, in principle, be avoided, apart from less politically and economically motivated exceptions, as in the case of the capital Berlin.

Likewise to be avoided is more of a surface expansion of the GDR cities, a spread of urban construction to more and more parts of the perimeters. Apart from a few exceptions, no economic necessity is indicated for urban expansion in terms of population or area. That would contradict the comprehensive intensification requirements and, furthermore, run up against the thresholds of the urban infrastructure, which then would have to be extensively expanded in most cities. Economic science, by still more precise prototype surveys and theoretical generalizations, must still contribute more to that consistent standpoints are enforced everywhere, in accordance with party resolutions, on the intensive development of the cities and their place in intensive expanded socialist reproduction. Economic science, through its surveys, must convey convictions and show approaches of principle to solving the difficult problem that, on the one side, the production expansion necessary in the future in terms of our economy and also the setting up of hew types of production must, in principle, be undertaken in the cities because they have the best prerequisites for it, without, on the other side, greatly enlarging in these cities the total number of jobs and expanding the built-up surface area.

It is a task that can, in principle, be solved. Yet it calls for new steps in comprehensive intensification in the larger towns and, with it, more pervasive surveys on the targeted recruitment of labor and the rational use of surface areas, including research on the planned management of such processes. The same is true of the problems in more inner-city construction, especially housing.

The SED has couched the important resolutions on intensive urban development as a component of comprehensive economic intensification. These resolutions have to be implemented more rigorously still everywhere. The spectrum of the measures needed for it must be made very broad if urban development is to contribute to a new quality of comprehensive intensification. That also includes measures on
--improving the urban structures through a more rational handling of relations between the working and residential locations and the sites of public institutions,
--reducing the fragmentation of production sites in the cities,
--improving the efficiency of the urban infrastructure by way of reconstructing and modernizing existing facilities or of replacing them, and
--enforcing the strictest rationality in general in using all territorial resources in the cities, along with the social labor capacity and the surface resources also the water resources and transportation services and all other infrastructure services.

Such a comprehensive, intensive urban development in its unity of rational and cultural design also meets the principles for the socialist development of urban construction and architecture, issued by the SED Central Committee Politburo.

New solutions, in which economic science also has a stronger part to play, are needed for that mainly for the time after 1990 when, e.g., the still existing inner-urban empty lots will be built up by housing while the demand for a rational use of surface areas with good urban housing conditions at the same time nonetheless will rightly continue to exist.

For the intensive development of the cities as the territorial focal points for comprehensive economic intensification there are therefore many new questions and problems which on the whole call for more of a participation by the economic sciences, even transcending territorial economics as a part of the economic sciences discipline.

At least as much attention as for the intensive development of the larger cities is required for the rural settlements, the villages and the small towns. In the small towns of the GDR (2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants), more than 3 million GDR citizens live, nearly one-fifth of the population (18.7 percent in 1983).[16a] Those towns have important production functions, mainly supply functions for the rural territories. Such functions of the small towns can and must be expanded and stabilized. That can be an important contribution to the stabilization of agricultural and industrial production and a contribution to comprehensive economic intensification.

Opportunitis for that go mainly to those small towns in all bezirks that do not exercise kreis capital functions. That holds true for the small industrial towns in the bezirks of Halle, Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Dresden, as for the small towns in the agrarian hinterland in the bezirks of Rostock, Schwerin, Neubrandenburg, Potsdam, Magdeburg, and Frankfurt/Oder.

Most of these small towns are very receptive to economic and social functions. They need such functions also as points of departure for their own further development, for solving their developmental problems, for enhancing their attractiveness and a further social revalorization, and for stopping the population drain from those towns. And it should mainly pertain to production functions, such as rationalization means production. The construction substance existing in those towns ought to be a sufficient start for such developments. A functional revalorization of the small towns would bring effective measures toward cutting down the degree of wear and tear in the infrastructure funds in those towns.

The villages in the GDR's settlement network are of great importance to economic performance development, mainly in agrarian production. On housing and living conditions in the villages, the supply levels and the opportunities to satisfy intellectual-cultural needs, mainly on the needs of young people, greatly depends ensuring the agrarian production. Stable villages and effective agrarian production, survey results show, belong together.

There have been many examples meanwhile in the GDR bezirks and kreises showing how the elected local people's representations and the village mayors can assist agricultural enterprises and vice versa, how agrarian policy and communal policy, in other words, can be enforced in unity in a territory.

As far as the results of surveys go, one ought to point out in particular that along with the housing and living conditions in the villages, mainly the working conditions in crop and livestock production play a crucial role for the stability in the labor resources. No longer primarily and not in an isolated manner discounting other factors does the infrastructure count today among the migratory motives of the rural population. The easing of heavy physical work in agriculture must, in parallel with the further improvement in housing conditions, contribute, in a targeted and territorially concrete fashion, to a further stabilization of agrarian production and of the villages. Also important for such stability are a certain variety of job opportunities and improved commuting to the places of work and the infrastructure facilities in the urban settlement centers.

To ensure supplying, in particular, peripherally located villages with infrastructure facilities, traffic facilities have to be improved. Good examples exist for that in territorial initiatives for using all possibilities and reserves. Here one may proceed from the fact that on the global scale the GDR already has one of the densest public rural passenger transportation networks.

The GDR's settlement structure--as a complex territorial structural form in social reproduction--may on the whole be regarded as stable. When socialism was being constructed in the GDR, the relationship between town and countryside first was marked by a territorial assimilation process in conformity with the inevitable requirements. Then the less urbanized and industrialized bezirks and kreises developed in above-average dynamics mainly by way of an extensively expanded reproduction in material production and in the infrastructure. Manpower and investments in production, mainly in industry and in the infrastructure, were channeled into selected large and medium-size towns. That produced a high territorial concentration of productive forces in those territories. No longer does a need exist, in principle, for carrying on that process and especially the functional, population, manpower, and substance reduction in the countryside that connects with it.

With the transition to comprehensive economic intensification in the further shaping of the developed socialist society, for the further development of the settlement structure and the further urban-rural rapprochement, the following favorable conditions exist:
--The population and manpower growth large and medium-size towns still need can increasingly be ensured through the demographic reproduction of their own population potentials. That ensures the reproduction of the social labor capacity for industry, concentrated primarily in the large and medium-size towns, which is being further developed by way of the principal course of intensification and, particularly, of socialist rationalization. Continuing the influx from small towns and villages at the magnitude of the 1970's is, discounting a few exceptions, no longer necessary.
--A continued stable economic and social village development and intensive agricultural development call for a stabilization of the rural population and manpower development. Already since the end of the 1970's has the migratory potential of rural territories been exhausted, at the total range of the GDR.
--With the transition to comprehensive intensification in housing and urban construction, the proportion of new housing construction for substitute purposes is increasing on inner urban sites, particularly in large and medium-size towns. The proportion of modernization in housing construction is growing. More and more can these apartments be used for further improving the housing of citizens already residing in the towns. At the same time, with this complex reproduction of the housing substance in its unity of maintenance, modernization, and new construction, a more even site distribution becomes possible for the benefit of rural territories, small towns and villages.

The relevant strategic developmental goals for a continued planned development of the settlement structure in its functional and territorial diversity must in the future be more undergirded by science investigations. Then the further change in the urban-rural relationship, in line with the SED program goals, will also in the future shaping of the developed socialist society retain its fundamental importance as prerequisite for the gradual transition to communism. The strategic objective lies in overcoming, step by step, further essential social urban-rural disparities. The planned proportionate development and shaping of the settlement structure in its functional and territorial diversity reflects that process while it also forms a complex territorial condition for it.

High Standard of Living in All Parts of the GDR, Developed Infrastructure

The third criterion for the territorial structure in the GDR is that along with socialist development the working and living conditions were fundamentally improved in all bezirks, kreises, towns and communities. Simultaneously, the

serious territorial disparities in working and living conditions, handed down as a historic legacy by capitalism, were by and large done away with. The living standard for the inhabitants of all communities is marked by planned job security, constant improvements in working conditions, and adequate basic infrastructural facilities in the territory. That, in turn, consists of:
--Adeqate housing and, in the future, full plumbing for the apartments,
--shopping opportunities for daily necessities, fairly close to where one lives,
--hooked up to the power and central drinking water networks,
--school and kindergarten reasonably close enough,
--general medical supplies ensured,
--the chance to take part in social life everywhere, and
--for each village, attainability of a qualitatively higher infrastructural setup in rural settlement centers or, for towns, through being hooked up to the communications networks.

In the broader sense the working conditions, i.e. job security and the steady improvement of the working conditions, are included in the territorial standard of living. Territorial differences in the standard of living are still found in an uneven quality of the working conditions and uneven access to the infrastructure. They can be overcome increasingly by modernization and the rational utilization of the extant production structure and infrastructure. In some territories, complex infrastructure access, if inadequate, is further being improved according to plan and in conformity with the party's sociopolitical program, as economic possibilities permit. Larger territorial differences in natural living conditions (close-by recreational opportunities, purity of water and air and the like) are gradually being balanced. More attention will be given to them when infrastructural access and the shaping of the working conditions get further improved.

The standard of living as well as the economic capabilities of all territorial enterprises and facilities depend, as one knows, on the infrastructure. It has a cross section function, as it were, in the reproduction process, as shown already, on a basis of principle, by Helmut Koziolek in his book "Reproduction and National Income."[17] That is why the infrastructure is such an essential factor for enforcing all the social goals of the working class party and an important component of the material-technical base of socialism. The infrastructure plays a key role among the territorial economic reproduction conditions.

The infrastructure is defined as the aggregate of facilities and installations that have to be available in each territory as general production and living conditions while satisfying the criteria of
a) serving equally the supplying of the public and the functionality of all territorial enterprises and facilities,
b) being available at all times in conformity with daily and seasonally differing needs,
c) being available to the population and the economy in the territory in their complexity, and
d) being stable in their locations and long-lasting through a high fund intensity and localized interlinks with their users.

The social infrastructure embraces the institutions and facilities which exclusively serve the population and, via the reproduction of labor, affect the economy. The technical infrastructure serves directly both the population and the economy.

The infrastructure on GDR territory at large and in all its parts has attained a developmental stage that is internationally recognized. An outcome of the SED's economic and social policy, it is marked by adequate capacities, high functionality, and a high level of qualitative achievements. Thereby it ensures the basic territorial prerequisites for comprehensive intensification in all economic branches and sectors and an ever improving satisfaction of public needs. That is why territorial infrastructure is organically included in comprehensive intensification.

Through the infrastructure development on GDR territory, profound level differences were reduced or eliminated in only 40 years in infrastructural service as between bezirks and kreises and between town and countryside. A high installation and supply level has been reached altogether.

For example, in all parts of the country already an almost sufficient quantitative housing supply (each household one apartment) has now been achieved. The backlogs that there still are will be eliminated by 1990. Apartment quality has much improved. Public education facilities ensure all children of equal educational opportunities. Kindergarten spots are ample. The material-technical base for out-patient medical care is in place everywhere, as are the commercial stocks in goods of everyday need. In the availability of nursery vacancies, the apartment hook-up to central drinking water supplies, and the density of even the rural public passenger transportation network, the GDR is holding top positions in the world. Energy supply is ensured everywhere.

This dense infrastructure network all throughout the GDR territory in principle suffices even long-range for supplying the population and production. Some types of infrastructure capacities are still being expanded extensively in all territories.

That holds true, e.g., for sewage treatment plants, the central heat supply, the communal economy, and long-distance facilities. Apart from that, however, extensive measures for the infrastructure can remain confined to opening up and supplying a few new urban residential areas and some new industrial and mining projects. The main way to develop the infrastructure, as in all economic sectors, will be that of intensification.

Through intensification in the infrastructure, a higher quality and continuity of achievements are possible with improved full-capacity utilization and the reduction of specific costs. To that end one has to use new science data and technologies both for the simple and expanded reproduction of infrastructural funds and in the territorial organization of the supply systems. This orientation applies to the social and the technical infrastructure alike.

There is something particular about the technical infrastructure in that it to some degree processes and provides extant natural resources (water and energy management) and is itself highly energy-intensive (transportation) and surface-intensive. The economic guideline on the thriftiest and most rational use of energy and water thus becomes the most important point of departure for intensifying the technical infrastructure. The output has to be increased in the decades to come without additional or only the slowest increase in energy and water use and in transportation requirements. Reserves in the facilities and installations that could be tapped through but slight efforts are hardly any longer in existence in the infrastructure. More therefore than ever before must R&D be oriented over the long run to economically feasible new solutions for saving water and energy, shipping space and transportation routes.

In enforcing solutions of the scientific-technical progress, one must in the future proceed more from the concrete territorial conditions.

The scientific-technical progress in industry and agriculture and the non-material sectors is going to place new demands on the technical infrastructure (e.g. energy supplies, sewage treatment, data transmission) and thereby also require new technical procedures and systems within the technical infrastructure. Their effectiveness will in the future depend still more on the quality of these preliminary production achievements. As the technical infrastructure is becoming increasingly important, more attention has to be paid to breakdown insurance and optimal reserve stocks and to the national defense requirements.

As to the technical infrastructure in the GDR, a special point has to be made about the adequate density of its networks, which again is the outcome of decades of efforts in site location policy. The network density of the technical infrastructure, increasing from north to south, mirrors the structure of the site distribution of the productive forces and of the settlement structure. At that, the GDR was actually able to take over from the capitalist past relatively complete networks only in transportation. The energy networks, despite previously available high degrees of hook-ups, had to be vastly expanded and adapted to territorial requirements. The electrical energy networks and those of transportation and communication today go into all communities and settlements.

As to the water supply, after World War II only 4 to 5 percent of all communities in what are today the bezirks of Rostock, Schwerin, and Neubrandenburg had central water supplies. After four decades of socialist development, 90 percent of all GDR inhabitants are now taken care of by central drinking water supply installations.[18] To stably supply the industrial sprawls, a comprehensive system of reservoirs and long-distance water pipes was set up which, as a side effect, even precludes flood damage.

Altogether, the GDR's technical infrastructure network has been built up so that here too, over the long run, all needs can be satisfied by way of comprehensive intensification, i.e. by way of maintenance, repair, reconstruction, and modernization of what there is, not by new investments. That means, e.g., for the traffic infrastructure, as a material prerequisite for local changes in the social reproduction process the network of which is adequately built up, to focus long-range mainly on further improving the quality and efficiency of the plants and networks of the important traffic routes, on a more intensive utilization of the extant installations by means of the production-transportation optimization, and on the further improvement of the lines of transportation between places of work and residence, especially in commuting, the connection with urban and rural supply centers and, more and more also, the recreational centers.

Under capitalism, the social infrastructure facilities and networks on what is today GDR territory were altogether inadequate, and were unevenly distributed territorially to boot. The capital utilization process called for a developed, educated working class with its appropriate social infrastructure in the industrial sprawls of the south only, with its large cities. The rural north had but inadequate educational and cultural institutions for the rural workers.

In the social infrastructure the accomplishments of the GDR's socialist course are most impressively identifiable. Thanks to the housing construction program as the centerpiece of the party's social policy, the GDR, as Erich Honecker computed it before the kreis first secretaries, with nearly 7 million apartments,[19] i.e. 400 apartments per 1,000 inhabitants, holds a top position on the international scale.

The installing of a bathroom and shower in apartments in the bezirks with the least of plumbing was increased at an above-average rate. In Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, e.g., with its many old industrial towns, in 1971 still less than 29 percent of apartments came with bathrooms or showers, but 10 years later it had already climbed to as much as 60 percent.[20] Apartment quality, in implementation of the apartment construction program, has and is being significantly improved further in all bezirks. Simultaneously it was possible to cut back the territorial level disparities in housing quality among the bezirks by nearly half.

Similar statements are possible about other performances in the social infrastructure. Kindergarten and school care is adequate and fine everywhere. For day nurseries, the degree of care in 1983 lay between 57 percent in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk and 78 percent in the capital.[21] That also is a very high level, which of course does not preclude that in some places there may still exist a higher demand. The housing total which in 1990 in the capital and in the bezirks is reached by solving the housing issue as a social problem covers total housing needs in the GDR. New housing construction can then, among other things, serve to substitute for run-down apartments and reduce territorial disparities in plumbing.

This prognosis, to be sure, assumes that apartment allocation will then only exceptionally be a means for newly settling manpower in a given territory, for redistributing populations in a territory, in other words. It is being assumed here that, in principle, all combines and enterprises cover their manpower requirements for a higher capacity use of their fixed assets or for putting new capacities into operation out of the social labor capacity in situ and its reproductive sources.

On the whole, the social infrastructure also can be further developed by way of intensification, mainly through the reconstruction and modernization of what there is. The infrastructure intensification itself is subject to its dual-function of ensuring and improving highly vital human conditions while steadily taking care of production needs. The unique result of that is that the intensification factor of the infrastructure frequently does not appear in the economy of the infrastructure, but in the production and improvement of the standard of living. In either case it cannot be or can hardly be quanitified.

Furthermore, when one includes the infrastructure in comprehensive intensification, one has to differentiate among various levels of demand concentration as for densely settled territories, especially towns, and for territories fragmented in requirements, i.e. the rural settlement network. On the territorial demand concentration also depend the further deepening of the division of labor in the infrastructure and the concentration of infrastructure capacities needed for an economical use of modern installations, technologies and forms of organization.

Irrespective of that, however, in all GDR territories there are reserves in the form of higher, economically unjustified demands made on the territorial infrastructure that have to be cut back, through production-organizational and technological measures, to a realistic, socially acceptable demand level. Such reserves have already been tapped by territorial rationalization through the joint utilization of enterprise polyclinics, culture houses, nurseries, and kindergartens, heat supply and water pumping installations, motor pools and things like that; they are now exhausted completely. Such facilities and installations can frequently, however, also be expanded through less of an effort, in the communal interest. Conversely, in some enterprises, inefficient infrastructure installations might be closed down.

The basis for tapping all infrastructure reserves is a concentrated and long-range coordinated use and development of all its components, installations, facilities and networks in the territory.

The Territorial Reproduction Conditions Under High Demands in All Parts of the GDR

This fourth criterion of the territorial structure lies in the fact that the economy is facing a threshold where any further demand made on the territorial reproduction conditions, i.e. the social labor capacity, natural resources like area surfaces and water, and the achievements of the technical infrastructure, the ubiquitous elements of the territorial structure, will in the future call for higher expenditures by leaps and bounds.

Not only that the GDR has no unemployment as such, there are not even any labor reserves worth mentioning in any territory.

There is enough water now to satisfy demands, even though there are territories with ground water deficits paying heavily for reservoirs and long-distance water conduits. Housing construction and, in general, the further elevation of the population's standard of living also rapidly increase water requirements--

each newly built apartment raises the daily requirement by 1 cubic meter, each reconstructed apartment, by half a cubic meter. Needless to say, satisfying this growing demand is a priority.

Furthermore, to boost the agricultural output, far more volumes in surface and ground water are needed for the agricultural irrigation program.

Then, industry has increasing needs for refrigeration purposes, though one has for years oriented, with success, on reducing the specific consumption of utility water. Particularly in industry, new scientific-technical solutions for economizing in water are urgently needed.

Satisfying the increasing requirements for drinking and utility water from what will in principle remained an unchanged natural water supply in the GDR territory, while furthermore ensuring the requisite water quality, is going to cost much more money than before. Territorially differentiated, it first will come in the kreises where, for lignite strip mining, the water table has to be lowered.

Equally high demands will have to be estimated for the "acreage" resource. Although great advances have been made in the effort to reduce the acreage requirements, those efforts have to be vastly strengthened in all economic sectors, and the application of the socialist thrift principle with regard to surface resources has to be more strongly supported through economic levers. The withholding of farm acreage, the resorting to miming acreages, and the surface requirements for the complex housing construction will in the future call for vastly higher economic investment and cost appropriations.

Altogether, through the science and technology plans on the central state level and on the level of the combines, enterprises, institutions, cooperative farming communities, and cooperatives, one must see to it much more that the territorial reproduction conditions are used economically and rationally. In using technologies that save resources and are friendly to the environment one will have to proceed in terms of territorial priorities. The multiple reuse required for territorial resources and infrastuctural conditions calls, especially in industrial sprawls and conurbations, for enforcing proven forms and applying new forms of territorial rationalization. Such an approach to the natural territorial reproduction conditions conforms to the resolutions on the protection, use, and cultivation of the natural environment.

Natural resources and the natural environment are fixed localized preferential conditions the territories have for social reproduction. There are prerequisites everywhere for further raising their availability by way of intensive expanded reproduction. The natural conditions in the territories are rationally used and protected mainly by

--trimming the residue of waste products by developing and introducing procedures low in waste products and not demanding much water and energy, and

--constantly making a better use of the residue of by-products with the stress they cause the environment and increasing the availability of regenerative natural resources, air, water, soil, flora, and fauna, by long-term measures for recycling waste products and waste water.

Procedures for a more rational substantive utilization of primary raw materials, for creating closed material cycles, methods for waste products recycling and the industrial use of biotechnological processes, energy-saving procedures and effective energy conversion processes, as well as water-saving and water-free procedures can be used relative to the corresponding degree of environmental stress. The priority goes to the industrial sprawls. There also the largest economic effect is achieved.

Measures for the desulphurization of fumes, for further reducing nitrogen emission, and for dust-arresting in connection with the retention and utilization of noxious substances are concentrated, apart from the conurbations, on recreational areas and forests.

Recycling measures for industrial and communal waste water are concentrated on the river areas of the Elbe, Saale, Mulde, and Spree. When environmental protection measures are taken, one always considers that the waste product recycling would simultaneously reduce environmental stress in the territory and limit the scope of the economically necessary extraction of domestic raw materials as well as that of the imports. That is all the more of importance to the GDR in as much as territorial economic expenses are steadily increasing and have become a key issue about economically justifiable expenditures for all mineral raw materials.

Likewise, suitable measures in the territories for the protection and rational use of natural resources can contribute to further stabilizing agricultural and forestry yields and keeping the citizens healthy.

Separate measures taken by combines, enterprises, and local organs for the use and protection of natural resources and the planned shaping of the natural environment must therefore be more coordinated in the territorial context. That has to be increasingly aided by economic levers on the basis of cost/benefit comparisons on the territorial scale in combination with modern means and methods for the management and planning of environmental protection.

The developmental level of the territorial structure discussed by way of the four criteria referred to is a sound basis for further enforcing a successful economic and social policy over the entire territory of the GDR and in all bezirks and kreises. The future site location policy may be directed at the use and further perfecting of the site location matrix created, no longer, mainly, at altering it. In those terms then is the territorial structure of social reproduction achieved in the GDR both a condition for and subject to continued comprehensive economic intensification.

Comprehensive Economic Intensification Includes the Intensification of the Territorial Structure

In the transition to comprehensive intensification, the territorial reproduction conditions discussed are gaining increasing importance. Through their intensive use and planned territorial organization, economic efficiency as well as the material and intellectual-cultural living conditions of the population can steadily be further raised. Their being drawn into the planned control over the social reproduction process enforces the economy of space, of the territory, as a territorial aspect of and condition for the effect of the law of time economy. The territorial economy becomes a significant inevitability for the continued effective shaping of the developed socialist society as such.

The territorial reproduction conditions above all are important conditions for enforcing the scientific-technical progress as the principal course toward comprehensive economic intensification. They are marked by a relatively high stability which increases still more through the national and international changes of the socialization processes in the territories.

Scientific-technical progress, however, alters the territorial reproduction conditions over the long run. It changes the demands the combines and enterprises are making on the territory (site location requirements) and on the territorial reproduction conditions (site location conditions). In tendency, this development is a relative reduction of demands made on the territory (trimming the specific consumption of territorial resources per production unit) while making growing demands on the quality of the territorial reproduction conditions.

At the same time the scientific-technical progress facilitates a rationalization of the territorial production organization and of public life. Mobilizing the territorial reproduction conditions for enforcing the scientific-technical progress is a task of the first rank in all territories. The preferential conditions for that are offered by the conurbations with their high degree of production socialization and their high concentration of labor capacity and infrastructure. Scientific-technical innovation processes, placing extra demands on territorial resources temporarily, call for appropriate release measures in the territories concerned. The same holds true for territorially securing structural changes in the raw materials and energy industry and, in principle, for all demands made on the territory in connection with the introduction of new commodities and technologies.

When the scientific-technical progress is made to prevail according to plan, one must mainly more
--entwine science with production in the territories,
--connect changes in territorial production specialization and cooperation with rationalization of communication,
--conform to the higher demands made on the quality and continuity of performances in the technical and social infrastructure,
--ensure the most rational use of the performances in the technical infrastructure and the most flexible use of the facilities in the social infrastructure, and
--ensure the thriftiest access to natural resources to enhance their availability and protect the natural environment.

Comprehensive economic intensification through the scientific-technical progress then enhances especially the economic function of the towns in the territory and facilitates a stable long-range village development.

The connections between comprehensive intensification and the territorial structure are diversified and intricate enough for the territorial reproduction conditions always to be carefully analyzed and projected, especially in a relatively small socialist country like the GDR where the degree of extracting and using resources is so high. Presciently adapting and adjusting long-range the territorial structure of the social reproduction conditions to new requirements in social development in a broad sense significantly contributes to tapping and unfolding the impulses of socialism.

According to the SED program, together with the ways and means of the continued shaping of the developed socialist society, one also always sets down the development of its territorial structure and mobilizes the working people and the citizens in the bezirks, kreises, towns and communities for its implementation. This way the dialectical contradiction between the requirements of the socialist society as a whole and the conditions of its territorial units is being resolved on a qualitatively higher level. The basis for it lies in the socialist ownership in the means of production, which guarantees a conformity in principle between overall social, branch, and territorial developmental targets. That is accomplished under the leadership by the working class party and through the consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism.

Accordingly, bezirk, kreis, municipal and communal activities are aimed at investing, through an effective organization of the territorial reproduction process, all here available capacities and funds in an optimally efficient social reproduction process. That way they help enhance the social wealth and, with it, the constant improvement of the material and intellectual-cultural living conditions in the given territory.

The quality of territorial conditions and the population becoming aware of it release new impulses for action in terms of social progress. Hence, a conformity constantly and steadily established through awareness between overall state, branch and territorial objectives acts as a stimulus for solving the principal task in its united economic and social policies. Of outstanding importance to it are optimal proportions in producing, forming, housing, supplying and care-taking within and among all territories. The 10th SED Congress called these territorial linkages essential economic connections, and the planned shaping of which, a central concern of socialist economic planning in enforcing the party's social strategy.

That gives rise to high requirements for central, branch, and territorial management and planning. Their quality is determined crucially by perfecting the analysis of and prognosis for overall social, branch and territorial processes and their well-timed coordination.

General Scheme for the Site Distribution of the Productive Forces

The practical and theoretical insights presented are scientific investigative results of many years of research in line with the central research plan for the Marxist-Leninist social sciences of the GDR, 1981-1985. They followed Soviet experiences, adapted to the conditions of the GDR wiht its high territorial concentration and the interlinkage of its productive forces. The idea was to shape the long-term development of the territorial structure in the GDR under the conditions of comprehensive economic intensification. Through analyses and previews on productive forces site distribution, handles and proposals are presented for the intensive use and further perfecting of the territorial structure in the 1986-1990 period.

The work was organized as a cooperative socialist effort by a large collective of scientists from various institutions and disciplines and government associates, directed by the research program bureau of the Territorial Planning Office of the State Planning Commission and coordinated in the science council for matters of productive forces site distribution.

In line with the Soviet model, the general scheme for the site distribution of the productive forces is a pre-planning document, part and parcel of economic plan preparation. The requirement of the general scheme is based on the SED resolutions on social and economic strategy.

Proceeding from there, analyses and prognoses were prepared for selected priority problems in the productive forces site distribution, problem-oriented ones, in other words. That also provides the work on the general scheme with a practical orientation. The problems were selected in such a way that through the final outcome of the analyses and prognoses a total statement is made that conforms to the complex character of the territorial structure of the social reproduction process in its unity of political, economic, social, military-economic, and natural factors. To that end, one analyses and prognosticates on the territorial structure of the population and of the social labor capacity, the site distribution of the mineral raw material industry, the processing industry, agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, the building trade, the technical and social infrastructure, the development of selected areas, and the territorial development of natural resources and environmental conditions. Conclusions and proposals from it on the further shaping of the territorial structure of reproduction are addressed to the various levels of official responsibilities. The general scheme is projected for 15 to 20 years.

The Next Interdisciplinary Research Tasks for the Site Distribution of the Productive Forces

Further interdisciplinary research on the site distribution of the productive forces in the GDR will have to pursue three topics.

The first one is to submit quantified proposals undergirded with computations and assessments for still more territorial reproduction conditions to help prepare basic and more long-rage decisions from the State Planning Commission and other local organs and also reach some theoretical results. Thus far, computed results have been presented on population reproduction in the territory, on the territorially differentiated input/output in extracting mineral raw materials, on the site distribution of reproduction in construction, and on the natural environment.

The second point is to get more information on the site distribution of industry as the centerpiece in the site distribution of the productive forces.

Here the territorial structure in industry should be analyzed systematically, and it should be brought out, in particular, how territorial conditions can be used for the industrial combines in a more target-directed manner. Central attention there is directed at
--the interrelationship between the territorial effect or requirements of the scientific-technical progress in industry and the territorial reproduction conditions,
--the perfecting of the territorial organization of comprehensive intensification, especially with regard to territorial rationalization,
--the connections between production profiling, the rationalization of cooperation relations between the combines and enterprises, and the trimming of economic transportation expenditures, and
--the specifics in the site distribution of selected industrial branches and combines and the account taken of them in the planned organization of their reproduction processes.

Cost/benefit computations will also be part of it, for instance in connection with curbing the fragmentation, due to locations, of the production capacities.

The third point pertains to more deeply still penetrating the territorially differentiated reproduction conditions to get practicable data and new theoretical insights as quickly as possible. That also includes all the problems in space utilization.

Some new questions will also be taken up relative to the natural environment in the territory. Once analyses and proposals for gradually improving the natural environmental conditions were set down in the present general scheme on selected GDR territories, subsequent projects turn more to territorially specific possibilities for an economically effective processing and utilization of settlement waste products and to similar questions, so as to make still more evident the connection between waste product utilization and environmental protection as a basic concern of the environmental policy, especially in the territorial context, and make a contribution to enhancing the availability of recyclible natural resources in the GDR.

A special spot in all further interdisciplinary research on the site distribution of the productive forces will be reserved for the cornubations in the GDR. Together with the bezirk and kreis planning commissions concerned, the advantages the GDR's industrial sprawls offer to the GDR's economic reproduction must be brought out still more persuasively, so that it will assist in tapping them still more for our economic performance and efficiency development.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. "Programm der SED," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1976, pp 19 ff.

2. E. Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der SED an den X. Parteitag der SED," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 117.

3. Cf. E. Honecker, "In kampferfuellter Zeit setzen wir den bewaehrten Kurs des X. Parteitages fuer Frieden und Sozialismus erfolgreich fort, 7. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED" [In These Times of Struggle We Press Ahead Along

the Road to Peace and Socialism Charted by the 10th Party Congress--7th SED Central Committee Session], Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1983, pp 24 ff; E. Honecker, "Aus dem Bericht des Politbueros an das Zentralkomitee der SED, 9. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED" [From the SED Central Committee Politburo Report--9th SED Central Committee Session], Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, p 51; "SED Central Committee Secretariat Conference With the Kreis First Secretaries," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 2/3 February 1985, pp 1 f.

4. Cf. K. Marx/F. Engels, "Werke" [Works], Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1956-1968, Vol 23, p 374.

5. Cf. F. Engels, "Anti-Duehring," K. Marx/F. Engels, "Werke," loc. cit., Vol 20, p 48.

6. Cf. ibid., Vol 23, p 195.

7. Cf. V.I. Lenin, "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," "Werke," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1955-1965, Vol 3, p 440.

8. Cf. N.N. Nekrassow, "Territorialoekonomie," Die Wirtschaft publishing house, Berlin, 1979.

9. Cf. F. Klitzsch, "Industrielle Standortplanung," VEB Technik publishing house, Berlin, 1953, p 54.

10. Cf. "Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" [GDR Statistical Yearbook] 1984, Staatsverlag der DDR, Berlin, 1984, pp 118 f.

11. Cf. "Statistischer Jahresbericht des Bezirkes Neubrandenburg 1956," VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berln, 1957; Bezirksstelle fuer Statistik Neubrandenburg, ed., "Statistischer Jahresbericht des Bezirkes Neubrandenburg 1984"; "Statistischer Jahresbericht des Bezirkes Schwerin 1956," VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin, 1957; Bezirksstelle fuer Statistik Schwerin, ed., "Statistischer Jahresbericht des Bezirkes Schwerin 1984."

12. Cf. "Statistisches Jahrbuch . . . 1984," op. cit., pp 1 and 7.

13. Cf. S. Grundmann, "Materialien zur Stadtentwicklung in kapitalistischen und sozialistischen Laendern" [Materials on Urban Development in Capitalist and Socialist Countries], Social Science Academy, SED Central Committee, Berlin, 1984.

14. H. Schmidt, "New Equilibrium in Society," "Sozialdemokratische Kommunalpolitik im Schatten Bonns" [Social-Democratic Communal Policy Under Bonn's Shadow], Vorwaerts publishing house, Bonn, 1983, p 90.

15. "Central Research Plan of the Marxist-Leninist Social Sciences of the GDR, 1981-1985," EINHEIT, No 12, 1980, pp 1209 ff.

15a. Cf. W. Ledenig, "Territorial Aspects of the Population Trend in the GDR in the 1980's," WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZEITSCHRIFT, Bruno Leuschner College for Economics, Berlin, No 3, 1982, p 11.

16. K. Marx/F. Engels, op. cit., Vol 23, p 54.

16a. Cf. "Statistisches Jahrbuch . . .1984," op. cit., p 8.

17. Cf. H. Koziolek, "Reproduktion und Nationaleinkommen," Die Wirtschaft publishing house, Berlin, 1979.

18. Cf. "Statistisches Jahrbuch . . .1984," op. cit., p. 154.

19. Cf. "SED Central Committee Secretariat Conference With the Kreis First Secretaries," loc. cit.

20. Cf. "Statistisches Jahrbuch . . .1984," loc. cit., p 170.

21. Ibid., pp 66 and 80.

5885
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TODAY'S POLITICIANS ACKNOWLEDGE MORE INDIVIDUALITY

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21-22 Sep 85 p 8

[Reprinted from article in PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY by Artur Howzan: "Opening"]

[Text] In postwar history, propaganda has somehow very strongly formed a collective portrait of government from similar and sometimes even identical colors. There was no place in this portrait for human individuality. Political identity alone was what counted and people only knew about this what they got from reports, speeches and newspaper photographs.

In recent years, much in this regard has changed in Poland. The press and recently some books too (such as those written by Mieczyslaw Rakowski or Czeslaw Bobrowski) have broken out from the recent mold. This process has also been encouraged by very politicians whose public image has changed very much lately.

Party leaders, members of government, ministers and vice-ministers not only no longer shun the mass media as much as they once did but they also do not try to avoid answering the sort of questions that up until a few years ago would have been a violation unwritten principles.

Today it is no longer considered tactless or politically arrogant to demand that a high-level functionary justification explain some decision, ask about personal position on matters not related to his public function, request verification of some stubborn gossip or publish a government figure's earnings, etc.

Of course, this openness is a question of the method and style of government and the use in practice of the rule of "there are no questions without answers". It is true that not everyone still pays tribute to this principle but the decided majority of members of the present government feels that the veil of secrecy they once enjoyed brought nothing but trouble and that it is high time that we eliminate it altogether or at least act to make public figures as open as possible.

12261
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SEJM FUNCTIONS: COUNCIL OF STATE FEATURES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 85 p 3

[Serialized article by Jadwiga Mikolajczyk on "What You Should Know About the Sejm"]

> [Text] In accordance with the Constitution, at its first session, the Sejm elects a new Council of State from among its own deputies. After the term of Sejm is ended, the Council of State continues to function until a new one is chosen by the next Sejm. The Council of State is made up of a chairman, four deputy chairmen, secretary and 11 members.

The Council of State is responsibility in all that it does to the Sejm. It fulfills the traditional functions of head of state as well as many others called for by the Constitution and law.

The Council of State:

-- represents the state, appoints and dismisses Poland's diplomatic representatives, adopts lists accrediting and dismissing the diplomatic representatives of other states and ratifies and rules on international treaties;

-- administers Sejm elections and calls Sejm sessions;

-- in the period between sessions, exercises certain functions on behalf of the Sejm. It can issue decrees with the weight of law which it then presents for ratification to the next Sejm session (the Council of State created by the 7th Sejm issued 6 decrees);

-- supervises people's councils.

The other powers of the Council of State are the issuance of medals, decorations and honorary titles, etc., grant pardons, confer academic titles and appoint and dismiss judges and the Prosecutor General.

Under its supervision of the activities of justice organs, the Council of State reviews reports on the work of the Supreme Court, the Supreme

Administrative Court, the General Prosecutor's office and the bar. It performs many tasks associated with supervision of the work of organs of control.

During the term of office of the last Sejm, the Council of State carried out some important tasks to provide legal and other aid to trade unions and worker self-management organs. The Sejm also gave the Council of State authority over the Chief Bureau for Control of Press, Publications and Public Performances.

The Council of State has the right to initiate legislation. It has in recent times frequently made use of this power and presented the Sejm bills on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government, trade unions, Sejm and people's council elections, amnesty and the Supreme Court.

The Council of State functions as a collegium. It is assisted by commissions formed from council members and other political, social and state figures and specialists. These commissions are the Commission on Organs of Control, the Social and Professional Affairs Commission, the Legal Commission, the Commission on People's Councils and Territorial Self-Government, the Ratification Commission, the Commission on Pardons, the Academic Cadres Commission, Citizen Affairs Commission and the State Decorations Commission.

The Council of State is also assisted by the National Commission on Social Actions and the Competition Court for the yearly "Master of Thrift" competition.

Commission matters requiring a decree by the Council of State are presented at the council's plenary sessions.

12261
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ACADEMIC HAS PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF FUTURE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 3

[Comment by Juliusz Gorynski on prospects for the year 2000 published 10 Nov in SLOWA LUDU]

[Text] "In regards to our domestic affairs, I am moderately pessimistic. One, however, needs to be candid with himself and others when bringing into full focus the number of impediments and the magnitude of problems which await us. I believe that this will be a time for the courageous.

One must start with the demography. Gradually the population will be comprised of more younger and older people; therefore, each person of working age, including bachelors, who are people with absolutely no dependents, will find himself having to feed more and more mouths. For this reason, output and productivity must increase.

The economy, without question, will be dominated by foreign debts. We should pay this back by the year 2000 because otherwise the grandchildren of our 20-year-olds will still be carrying its burden. It is our fault. My generation is to blame. We must take this "procrastination" into consideration.

We must change our way of thinking, for up to now it was as follows: if demand increases, then we must increase production in order to meet additional demand; supply proportionately more raw materials and energy; build still another factory, coal mine, power plant; employ an adequate number of people; etc.

This philosophy lacked a rational means of satsifying demand. That is why, for instance, we celebrated the production of a further thousand megawatts of energy as if it were a national holiday, a symbol of modernity. However, never was there a celebration when someone demonstrated that the same could be produced using half the amount of resources. We must learn to weigh the cost of meeting demand with the cost of rationalizing demand. What will it cost to build new power plants in relation to the cost of saving the same amount of energy needed to be produced?

A classic example concerns residential buildings. We thought that "we had saved money" in their construction by not insulating them, but because of this, we must meet an additional demand in heating buildings by building still more new sources of energy--coal mines, power plants, etc.".

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NEW BOOK FOCUSES ON POLICY DECISION MAKING

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 85 p 4

[Review by Czeslaw Mojsiewicz of book "Decyzje polityczne: Elementy teorii" [Policy Decisions: Elements of Theory] by Artur Bodnar, PWN, Warszawa, 1985, 398 pages]

[Text] The problem with the quality of public administration and government in our country is a long-standing one. On any given day, a number of decisions are being made at all levels, from the lowest to the highest. A great deal of self-deception exists by thinking that such decisions are made purely out of goodwill or some intrinsic inclination by either the individual or collective decisionmaker.

Decisionmaking at this time is extremely involved, difficult and accountable. The socialist process in revitalizing life in Poland assumes both the elimination of voluntarism and uncertainty in administering the national economy and in governing the country. Therefore, society demands that competent and sound decisions be made at both the local and national levels.

This demand for practical and reasoned decisionmaking is discussed by Prof Dr Habilitatus Artur Bodnar, director of the Central Institute for the Systematic Study of Political Science, in a book entitled "Decyzje polityczne".

This book is the first of its kind in Poland. An important academic and practical attribute of the study of political theory in Poland is in broadening the theoretical research on policymaking. With this book, the decisionmaking process in domestic foreign policy is finally being investigated more closely.

"The work," writes its author, "attempts to put forward a systematic discourse on the most significant methodological and theoretical problems pertaining to such an important phenomenon in society as policy decisionmaking. Decisions are one form of human activity that are made in a specific situation".

In the space of seven chapters, the author, in a systematic manner, reveals to the reader the methods, conditions and difficulties associated with decisionmaking.

The work, as the subtitle suggests, is theoretical in nature. This, however, should not discourage readers; for the author took great pains to include a number of actual, mostly Polish, case studies.

This books aims at showing policymaking decisions as a technical and pragmatic function. Therefore, one could consider decisionmaking as being, to some extent, regimented. However, every decision is precise by virtue of it having been reached in a narrowly defined place and time. Decisions bear the specific aims and class interests of those making them.

However, as experience would show, the most just intention or noble aim alone does not protect the decisionmaker from making wrong decisions with inappropriate results. Every policy decision needs to take into account all aspects of the situation it is to cover, as well as alternative decisions, in order to foresee both short-term and long-term results.

In light of this, one can better understand the recent tendency in Poland to consult various collective and citizen groups expressing different solutions to a problem. This still is not a panacea to eliminate wrong decisions. What is important, however, is to conduct a public opinion poll on many important issues before making a decision.

There is no decision made which will satisfy everyone. This is impossible to do. Society is composed of various social groups with dissimilar interests and values. The decisionmaker will find himself unable to avoid the assessment of his decision from varying viewpoints.

The book does not claim infallibility. It contains controversial arguments and omissions, for instance, on the subject of the decisionmaking process within the rank and file of the party. Political rank is an extremely vital element in the decisionmaking process. Perhaps the recent practice by the PZPR in the improvement of cadre policy will allow another book to be written, one on cadre decisionmaking which is, after all, important in understanding policy decisions.

Artur Bodnar's book provides the research which was lacking in this field. It is a contribution to the study of politics in Poland. Despite a limited number of copies, the book will do service to students of political science and to a number of decisionmakers held responsible for the decisions they make.

A. Bodnar's work is also a contribution to the discussion of political education. It is a unique book conscious of the importance of preparing, undertaking and realizing a decision. Even the finest decisions may hang in mid-air if not understood, appreciated or carried out. Therefore, it is for this reason that "Decyzje polityczne" deserves attention.

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SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER ON REFORM, CONTACTS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview with Prof Gennadiy A. Yagodin, Soviet minister of Higher Education, by Franciszek Januszkiewicz; date and place not specified]

[Text] At the invitation of Professor B. Miskiewicz, minister of Science and Higher Education, Poland recently was host to a Soviet delegation from the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education led by Prof Gennadiy Alekseyevich Yagodin, minister and associate member of the Soviet Academy of Science. In the course of the visit, a review of Polish-Soviet cooperation in education, particularly at the university level, was made.

A representative from RZECZPOSPOLITA asked Minister G.A. Yagodin for an interview on the Soviet delegation's last day in Poland.

[Question] Comrade Minister, the first group of young Poles, consisting of 20 individuals, were accepted to study in the Soviet Union in 1946.

[Answer] Our fruitful and multifaceted cooperation in the area of higher education has indeed lasted for 40 years. The Soviet Union, despite itself experiencing post-war hardships, furnished Poland, which was, after all, destroyed by the Occupation and two wars, with extensive assistance in many areas, one being the formation of a cadre which Poland especially needed at that time. This was a course which developed dynamically. It is enough to say that in the span of 40 years, more than 17,000 Poles graduated from Soviet universities. Furthermore, several thousand individuals have earned doctorates and the title of doctor habilitatus.

We have educated and continue to educate for Poland, specialists in areas of vital importance in your country and to teach unique majors which are not offered in Polish universities.

[Question] Can we, therefore, speak of a stabilization in Polish-Soviet cooperation in this area?

[Answer] Yes and no. Allow me to explain. One can say with certainty that total volume has stabilized. Actually more than 3,100 Polish citizens are studying in the USSR. Among them are 1,700 undergraduate students, 500 postgraduate (doctorate) students and more than 400 interns. Furthermore, some 900

Russian-language teachers are improving their qualifications by attending periodic short-term courses at our universities.

We are prepared, as is slated in the coming 5-year plan, to accept annually some 500 undergraduate students from Poland for full academic studies in Soviet schools, some 150 postgraduate students and some 450 specialists as research and pedagogical interns. Furthermore, we would like to accept annually some 500 Russian major students to attend an intensive semester-long internship.

Personally, however, I see the possibility to expand the already established cooperation by undertaking new practices. I have foremost in mind the as yet undeveloped possibility of raising the qualifications of specialists, especially those who completed their graduate studies in the Soviet Union. The postgraduate level of education is well advanced in our country and composes a coherent system for raising and realizing the qualifications of cadres with a university education. I believe that it would, therefore, be worthwhile for Poles to take advantage of this system.

I am also of the opinion that we should develop so-called "partial studies". I have an idea whereby your country's older students would come to the USSR to study for one to three semesters. A similar program could be initiated in Poland for Soviet students.

As you can see, one cannot speak of stabilization alone. One must search for new solutions, always increasing the quality of the cooperation between the USSR and Poland in preparing the cadre for the needs of tomorrow.

[Question] The Soviet education system is currently undergoing reform. How can one characterize its significance?

[Answer] This problem is far-reaching and touches every aspect of Soviet life. The upcoming 27th CPSU Congress will confirm the fundamental course in the socioeconomic development of the USSR for the years 1986-1990 and to the year 2000. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev stated in regard to this that "a significant improvement in the socioeconomic sector must be realized before one can avail himself of the achievements made by the academic-technical revolution and profit from the socialist form of management according to current conditions and needs". The problem, therefore, is based not so much on accelerating the speed of the nation's economic development as on improving the quality of that development. Therefore, one needs to take a different approach toward development. One must push ahead in areas of the utmost importance to reconstructing the country's economy, take full advantage of the efficacious form of government and organization, and intensify the work of fully solving the problems of society. This is not just a struggle to increase productivity but to improve quality as well.

Clearly, national education must play a role in this process. We must reform the school system in the same spirit it takes to modify behaviour and reshape work habits in every sector of the country.

The chief aim of reforms in liberal arts and professional schools is to place them on a new level of quality adequate to meet the problems of accelerating socioeconomic and research-technical development in Soviet society on the eve of the 21st century. Educational reform at this level assumes such cardinal changes as integrating comprehensive and mandatory liberal arts high schools with comprehensive training of youths in a profession, modernizing the instruction-education process, increasing the role of the school as the center of social education for children and young people, tightening the bonds between the school and family, and the school and work establishment. These structural changes also include securing the material means necessary for a school system to function.

The direction of educational reforms characterized here demand a profound restructuring of the higher education system. The need for significant changes in the educational system, especially in the training of an engineering and technical cadre, has already developed. Therefore, we will place great emphasis on reforming university programs and, in particular, in preparing undergraduates with a liberal arts education. Also imperative is the reformation of the training process, the stimulation of study methods, the utilization of information and the preparation of students to follow a life long course of self-improvement.

[Question] The key, in other words, is quality and work which shows a high level of efficiency and productivity.

[Answer] Yes, exactly. Furthermore, accelerating the rate and increasing the scale of growth in every sector of the country. This opens new possibilities in our mutual cooperation as well. New prospects developed in this area after the visit of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary and Premier W. Jaruzelski to the USSR in May 1984. At that time, the Polish and Soviet governments signed the "Long-term agreement for economic development and mutual research-technical cooperation between the USSR and PRL extending to the year 2000". This will guarantee further development and place Polish-Soviet cooperation and friendship on a new level. A cooperation confirmed through many years and a magnitude of results. A friendship bound forever by the blood of 20 million Soviet citizens and 6 million Poles who lost their lives in the bloody struggle against Nazism. We must always remember this, especially in 1985 when the entire civilized world is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

I wish to conclude by thanking the editors of RZECZPOSPOLITA for initiating this interview and to say that I will be leaving Poland greatly moved by the charm of the country and with the confidence that our mutual cooperation in the area of higher education has a permanent foundation and great prospects for the future.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF DETERGENT INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Bucharest REVISTA DE CHIMIE in Romanian Vol 36 Aug 85 pp 699-703

[Article by Dr Aristina Parota, Dero Enterprise, Ploiesti]

[Text] The present state of the detergent industry is reviewed. A comparison is drawn between production and consumption of synthetic detergents in developed western countries, socialist countries, developing countries, and Romania. An analysis of detergent manufacturing technologies indicates that the current energy crisis does not place restrictions on the detergents industry, because modern petrochemical processes make raw materials available through added crude oil value. The paper presents effects that can be obtained by implementing a proposed strategy for development and diversification of detergent production.

An essential characteristic of our era is the pursuit of the new, requiring priority attention to problems of maximum practical interest, so as to satisfy mankind's growing demand.

Technical progress thus appears as, and in fact is, a necessary condition for economic and social progress.

Detergents are one such new development that generates progress, and the growth of this development reflects the development of contemporary society, the consumption of detergents being an expression of society's level of comfort and development.

A plot (figure 1) of soap and synthetic detergent production over a 20-year period (1950-1970) shows a large growth in detergent production and a corresponding drop in soap production [1]. The plots follow the same curve for western European countries, Japan, and the United States.

The world production of detergents is dominated by the developed capitalist countries, as can be seen from the data in table 1 [2].

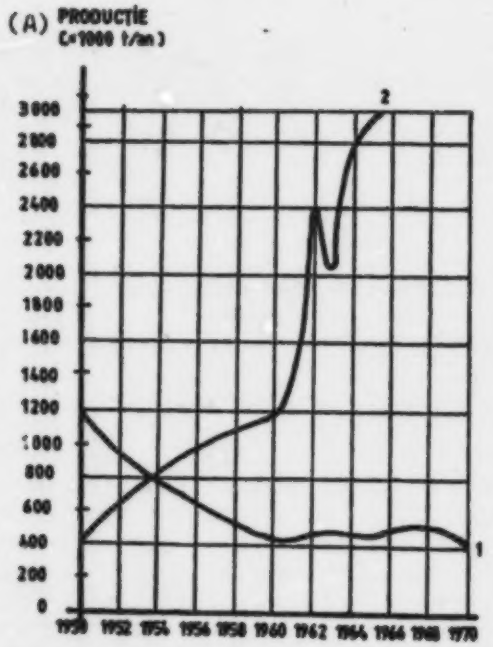


Fig. 1. Producția de săpun și detergenți sintetici în mai multe țări în perioada 1950—1970:
1—producția de săpun; 2—producția de detergenți sintetici.

Figure 1. Soap and synthetic detergent production in various countries during 1970-1980.

Key:
(1) Soap production
(2) Synthetic detergent production
(A) Production (x 1000 t/year)

During the 1967-1977 period, the world's detergent production increased from 6.4 million tons to about 12 million tons, for an average annual rate of about 6 percent. In recent years, due to the great energy and raw materials crisis that is facing mankind, the detergent production growth rate has slowed down to about 3 percent.

Liquid detergents have been used for a relatively short time and have gained ground more rapidly in the United States than in Europe: the United States production of liquid detergents represented about 20 percent of the total detergent production in 1980, and more than 21 percent in 1982.

In Europe, liquid detergent production represented only 1 percent of all the available detergents in 1980, although the percentage was higher in some developed nations (30.7 percent in Holland, 27 percent in Belgium, and 20 percent in France). In 1985, the production of liquid detergents throughout Europe is expected to be 25 percent of all the detergents produced.

Table 1. World production of synthetic detergents in thousand tons.

(A) Continente	1967	1970	1975	1976	1977	1980	Pondere în total în 1980 % (B)
Total mondial (C) din care:	6 420	8 480	10 230	10 750	11 600	15 800	100
Africa	70	90	110	120	140	154	1,2
America de Nord	2 600	2 850	2 900	2 910	2 980	3 878	25,7
America de Sud	230	280	420	450	520	575	4,5
Asia	535	800	1 030	1 200	1 300	1 430	11,2
Europa (inclusiv U.R.S.S.)	2 870	4 300	5 560	6 050	6 420	7 062	55,3
Oceania	115	160	210	220	240	264	2,1

Key: (A) Continents
(B) Percent of total in 1980
(C) World total, of which
Africa
North America
South America
Asia
Europe (including the USSR)
Oceania

In Japan on the other hand, as early as 1978, liquid detergents represented 30 percent of all the synthetic detergents produced during that year.

In socialist countries, the average annual growth rate of detergent production was 7 percent during 1970-1980, higher than that of the world as a whole.

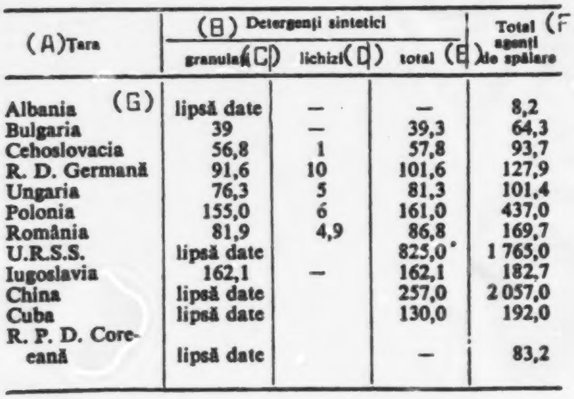
Foremost among producers was the USSR, with a physical detergent production of about 825,000 tons in 1980, representing about 50 percent of the socialist countries' detergent production (table 2) [3].

With the exception of GDR, whose production is comparable to that of the major west European producers, the other socialist countries have until now devoted greater attention to the extensive development of detergent production. This production has been weighted toward powdered detergents, with liquid ones starting to be manufactured only in recent years.

The 825,000 tons produced by the USSR has placed it third in the world, following the United States and FRG.

An analysis of detergent production in developing nations also shows a trend toward a gradual replacement of soap with detergents, which are less expensive, being based on raw materials derived from petrochemistry, and are more economical for washing. The markets of these countries provide a good basis for selling surplus washing products from capitalist as well as socialist countries.

Table 2. Detergent production by countries and types in 1980 (thousand tons)



(A) Tara	(B) Detergenţi sintetici			Total (F) agenţi de spălare
	granulaţi (C)	lichizi (D)	total (E)	
Albania (G)	lipsă date	—	—	8,2
Bulgaria	39	—	39,3	64,3
Cehoslovacia	56,8	1	57,8	93,7
R. D. Germană	91,6	10	101,6	127,9
Ungaria	76,3	5	81,3	101,4
Polonia	155,0	6	161,0	437,0
România	81,9	4,9	86,8	169,7
U.R.S.S.	lipsă date		825,0*	1 765,0
Iugoslavia	162,1	—	162,1	182,7
China	lipsă date		257,0	2 057,0
Cuba	lipsă date		130,0	192,0
R. P. D. Coreeană	lipsă date		—	83,2

Key:
(A) Country
(B) Synthetic detergents
(C) Powdered
(D) Liquid
(E) Total
(F) Total washing agents
(G) Albania data not available
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
GDR
Hungary
Poland
Romania
USSR data not available
Yugoslavia
China data not available
Cuba data not available
North Korea data not available

The consumption of detergents is also growing as a result of technical progress; during the 1960-1980 period for instance, this consumption grew at an average annual rate of 5.1 percent (table 3) [4].

The class of products with the highest growth is that of liquid detergents.

Existing facilities and those expected to be started during the next few years, will lead to a world (except China) detergent consumption of about 31 million tons.

In 1980, the largest detergent consumer was the United States, with more than 29 kg/person, followed by northern, western, and southern (including Turkey) Europe, with 15.9 kg, and Latin America with 7.1 kg.

Table 3. World detergent consumption by product category, thousand tons

	1976	1983	Rata creşterii % (A)
(B) Detergent praf	8 700	13 800	4,3
Detergent lichid + pastă (C)	4 200	7 900	10,0
(D) Total detergenţi	12 900	21 700	6,3
Total produse spălare (E)	18 200	25 100	5,1

Key: (A) Growth rate
(B) Powdered detergent
(C) Liquid + paste detergent
(D) Detergent total
(E) Total washing products

Table 4. 1981 detergent consumption in some socialist countries, kg/person

Country	Consumption
GDR	14.8
Hungary	10.5
Czechoslovakia	7.0
USSR	5.8
Bulgaria	5.2
Romania	4.4
Poland	4.0
Yugoslavia	4.0

Detergent consumption in the socialist nations is shown in table 4 [5].

In the developing nations, the average detergent consumption during the 1960-1980 period has increased from 0.5 to 2.2 kg/person.

The extremely complex phenomenon of detergent production development and consumption has also influenced the development of the detergent industry in our country.

Until 1955, only soaps were produced in Romania as washing products, while the textile and leather industries used sulfated vegetal oils and sulfonic acids derived from oil fraction refining.

Detergents began to be manufactured in Romania in 1957 at the Petrochemical Plant No 2, which is now the Dero detergent enterprise of Ploiesti, on the basis of an original process, whose active washing substance was alkyl aryl sulfonate in a synergetic mixture with sulfated secondary alcohols resulting from thermally cracked gasoline and diesel fuels. Romania's detergent production is shown in table 5.

Table 5. Detergent production in Romania, tons

	(A) Forma de prezentare	1960	1965	1970	1972	1982	1983	1984
Total MICh din care: (D)	(B) **Granulaţi**	1 900	17 000	31 300	53 400	86 000	97 000	95 000
	(C) **Lichizi**	—	100	1 000	2 600	5 500	6 600	6 500
Întreprinderea de detergenţi Dero-Ploieşti (E)	**Granulaţi**	1 850	12 000	20 000	22 000	40 000	35 000	33 500
	Lichizi	—	100	300	500	3 500	3 700	3 300
Întreprinderea de detergenţi Timişoara (F)	**Granulaţi**	50	5 000	11 300	17 400	18 200	25 400	22 000
	Lichizi	—	—	700	2 000	2 000	2 900	3 000

Key: (A) Form of presentation
(B) Powdered
(C) Liquid
(D) Total Ministry of the Chemical Industry, of which:
(E) Dero-Ploiesti Detergent Enterprise
(F) Timisoara Detergent Enterprise

Liquid detergents appeared on the Romanian market in 1970 (about 1000 tons), offered by the Timisoara Detergent Enterprise, with a new installation of 4000 t/year being started at the Dero Detergent Enterprise in Ploiesti.

The major problems to be solved in the detergent industry and in the raw material industry for detergents, are associated with the world oil and energy crisis, and with the pollution of water and the environment.

The following actions are being taken to reduce the consumption of electricity and heat:

Continued improvement of technologies for conditioning powdered detergents, and introduction of new, high productivity methods with minimum methane consumption;

Mechanize unloading operations in the transportation of conditioning salts;

Expand the pneumatic transportation of detergents to packaging machines, to feed the rubber moving belt transportation system, which is a large consumer of electric power;

Create efficient technologies to wash burnt gases from atomizers, in order to recover heat and to protect the environment.

Of the many technologies existing throughout the world for the detergent industry, we are currently implementing the following with positive results in reducing the consumption of raw materials and energy:

A technology for manufacturing high concentration liquid detergents;

A technology for conditioning detergents by atomizing them over bulk additive salts to effect contact with active substances;

A technology for conditioning by atomizing over bulk salts, a mixture which is achieved by rotating the entire installation;

A technology for conditioning detergents in a fluidized bed;

A technology for mixed conditioning (atomization combined with fluidized bed).

In brief, these technologies make it possible to produce detergents without gas consumption, using 20-30 percent less electric power than current processes, and with lighter weight equipment which requires 50 percent less investment than conventional installations for powdered detergent production.

The principal raw materials for the detergent industry are chemified coal (Fischer-Tropsch and Oxosynthesis syntheses), chemified bituminous shale, chemified n-paraffins, advanced chemification, as well as molecular sieve extraction of n-paraffins from oil for alkylation into benzene, in order to obtain linear alkyl benzene, the most desirable surface-active agent for detergent conditioning.

Because Romania's future detergent production will grow by 1.8-2.0 times over current production, it is necessary to increase the basis of such raw materials as surface-active agents, among which linear alkyl benzene sodium sulfonate (LABS) will remain the major one, since agents with the most linear chains are highly biodegradable. This agent will gradually be replaced with the following active substances: fatty alcohol sulfonates (100 percent biodegradable), sulfonated n-paraffins, and sulfonated alphaolefins.

Also planned is the development of fatty acids production by oxidizing natural paraffin, thus making better use of the paraffin extracted from crude oil.

Next to surface-active agents, other important detergent components are water softeners, polyphosphates. Even though polyphosphates are the most efficient softening agents, their content is limited to no more than 20 percent due to their polluting effects, and in the future they are expected to be partially replaced with zeolites.

Up to now, 25 percent of the sodium triphosphate can be replaced without negative effects on detergent quality; still to be solved are technical problems in aluminosilicate synthesis, and in particular, packaging, transportation, and price problems (zeolites are three times as expensive as sodium triphosphate).

For conditioning salts, the trend is to use perborate activators to allow the liberation of free oxygen at low temperatures (35-40 degrees C). Tetraacetyl glycoluril and pentaacetyl glucose have been tried in our country, but these products have the disadvantage of high prices and are required in large amounts.

Under the present economic crisis, the selection of raw materials used for finished products becomes very important. In the development of detergent production, in addition to efficiency, the criterion for various possibilities is that of minimum energy consumption.

The following substitutes are therefore proposed:

Cardboard to be replaced with plastics for packaging, thus significantly reducing weight, improving weather resistance, lengthening package lifetime, and opening possibilities for reutilization;

Soap to replace 3-4 percent of the active substances that are expensive and in short supply (fatty alcohols, linear alkyl benzene), thus creating new compositions with strong washing power and reduced foaming;

Less expensive sodium carbonate to replace 8-10 percent of the sodium sulfate;

Sodium perborate to be partially replaced with sodium percarbonate.

The economic effect of these actions is estimated to be a net income increase of about 37 million lei/year for the entire detergent industry.

Technical improvements to existing installations in future periods, and the new, modern technologies to be implemented, will lead to a detergent production 3.3 times higher than the 1981 production.

In order to assure the raw materials basis for detergent production during the next period, it is necessary to hasten and reconsider some extremely important investments, as follows:

Build a powdered sodium metasilicate installation, needed for cold conditioning instead of liquid sodium silicate;

Develop the production of optical whiteners with high whitening power, which could also be used for liquid detergents;

Complete the work on sodium percarbonate stabilization, and develop its production as substitute for sodium perborate;

Speed up research for aluminosilicate synthesis, so as to build an industrial installation;

Improve the manufacturing of synthetic fatty acids for better quality.

The new technologies that will be developed and implemented will assure the development of future detergent production under the conditions of the current energy and raw materials crisis, deriving greater value from each ton of crude oil, reducing energy consumption, increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency, and expanding the exportation of technologies and products.

The development of detergent production will encourage improvements and better yields in the petrochemical industry by expanding secondary processing (separation of n-paraffins from distilled crude oil fractions for linear alkyl benzene, oxidation of the paraffin into fatty acids, and transformation of the latter into synthetic alcohols, alkylphenols, and ethoxylated and sulfated fatty alcohols, and so on), and will increase both the value and quantity of production by reducing the amount of processed crude oil (about 320,000 tons/year of crude oil which will no longer have to be imported due to advanced processing) thus reducing the country's currency effort.

At the present stage of the energy crisis, conditions thus exist for using better technologies and technical progress to create greater possibilities for developing the national detergent production on the basis of petrochemical raw materials.

Conclusions

1. An analysis of the detergent production and consumption in developed capitalist countries shows a slow production growth of 1-2 percent per year, large amounts of products on the market, and very high consumption per person, which can even impose limitations on the development of detergent plants.

The analysis also shows an increase in the production of liquid detergents, which became more accented with the world energy crisis.

2. The socialist countries have made efforts for constant production development to assure the population with minimum amounts of soap and detergent consumption. The demand is constantly growing and will be satisfied in the next periods by the construction of new production facilities.

3. Developing countries are a good basis for selling surplus washing products from capitalist and socialist countries.

4. Romania has obtained significant successes in developing the detergent industry by endowing enterprises with advanced technologies capable of yielding products of the best quality, products of high technical and qualitative levels which can best satisfy the demand of domestic and foreign customers, and which also have a very high economic efficiency.

5. Energy restriction is relative for detergent production since petrochemical technical processes create available raw materials through the value added to crude oil and natural gases in each processing and consumption sector.

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MICROELECTRONICS CHIEF QUIZZED ON ABRUPT RETIREMENT

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Oct 85 p 9

[Interview with Mihaly Sandory by Ilona Kocsi: "Breaker Program"]

[Text] After several years' delay a government program in microelectronics was initiated in 1981, the Central Program for the Development of Electronic Components. Since that time the Microelectronics Company (MEV) has been started and its investments have proceeded by and large according to plan. Peripheral areas, however, have not kept pace. Then the news--or just the rumor--that the microelectronic government commissioner who is at the same time the chief director of the MEV, Mihaly Sandory, will retire this year. The layman immediately starts putting things together and suspects a scandal in the background.

"I would not speak of a scandal," began Mihaly Sandory. The first part of the government program will end this year, my task was its completion. I have done my duty, setting up the Microelectronic Company and the direction of the investments.

[Question] The assignment could have been continued.

[Answer] The program is well underway, we are past the initial difficulties and there is no further need for a government commissioner. This is my opinion and also that of the Ministry of Industry. The role of a government commissioner does not fit into the overall decision and directing process. This role is only beneficial in extraordinary circumstances.

[Question] But, according to rumors, you will not only end your role as government commissioner but also resign your position as director, and you are going to retire.

[Answer] I am not resigning, my contract will expire at the end of the year. In mutual agreement with the parent agency we have decided not to extend it. The new chief director is already here with the company. I hope that he will have an easier tenure, without personal antagonisms obstructing work.

[Question] How do you mean that? Is there bitterness associated with your retirement?

[Answer] There are many people in important, decision-making positions who look at me with a magnifying glass to see if I make a mistake. As long as they have created obstacles for my work only, I was able to ignore this. Now I feel that the interest of the company demands that I should not be its director. These words are not the result of being offended but of rational thinking. It also doesn't mean that I don't want to work. As a retired person and the holder of the State Prize, I can even choose between jobs. I might appear arrogant but I feel certain that I am among the 5 or 6 best trained engineers in electronics in Hungary. Being left without a job is not a problem for me.

[Question] Were the hostility and the attacks directed at the government commissioner or the chief director?

[Answer] This cannot be separated since both of my commissions have the same purpose: to create an electronics components base. One thing is certain: I have worked on very soft ground. It is a question of perspective and judgement whether at the end of this program they will behead me or if I will be glorified. The legal domain of the government commissioner is not defined. Regarding the same incident, it could be said that all is in order or that I have exceeded my authority. In the latter event, with all my errors, I might qualify for jail.

[Question] Why, what did you do?

[Answer] I tried to carry out the government program, sometimes by unusual means. Occasionally I violated regulations if the circumstances required it. Maybe this is why--to speak figuratively--they have not yet beheaded me, that is, I remained the government commissioner to the end of my chief director's contract. To give an illustration: to do a certain thing, the permission of a higher authority was needed. We asked for it but before we obtained it we already started the project. Time is very important everywhere, but especially in electronics. Over the years I have committed many similar irregularities, that's a fact. If I were a judge who adheres rigidly to the letter of the law and I had to judge my own activity, I could give myself 5-6 years of prison. Fortunately things are not proceeding in this direction. Tacitly even the directing organs accept the fact that in practice rules must sometimes be sidestepped or the losses or missed profits will be substantial. Of course, I have never behaved this way for my personal gain.

[Question] Many say that if the government commissioner would not have been Mihaly Sandory, the program would not be as advanced. You are recognized for your accomplishment.

[Answer] It was not easy to get this far. I can now state that the investment was made within the framework of the planned expenditures, even though with half a year's delay. But conditions were much worse than anticipated in the plan. To mention only one item, many imported machines were needed for the microelectronic installations the price of which was determined originally both in dollars and in forints. Finally only the forint fund remained, and because of the substantial appreciation in the exchange rate of the dollar we had some 300 million forints less at our disposal.

Sometimes good results are neglected but the people can point to you anytime for the errors committed. Now and then I get the feeling that in certain places more attention is being paid to small violations of the rules than to real results.

[Question] So the sum which after many years' debate had shrunk to one-tenth of its original size became even smaller. Was it the originally accepted program that was realized?

[Answer] Yes! Except on the technical front we had to take a much greater risk than planned. It does matter, however, where and what machines we are buying. Many have also accused me of designing an overly lean investment budget. If we calculate a bit more liberally and write in one and one-half times the planned amount, we would have gotten our funds even with the deterioration in the rate of exchange. I take the responsibility for this accusation. In theory I could have gone to the Council of Ministers for more money as there were weighty arguments for this, but finally the planned technical level could be reached even without this recourse. Now it is important to preserve this level. In microelectronics you have to change the manufacturing tools every 3 to 4 years. True, this is the pace of the Japanese, and in Western Europe change comes only every 5 to 6 years, but we have to keep these time spans in mind and continually have to carry on development activity as well. Larger investments are planned only for the final 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

[Question] Will there be money for this? You have often emphasized at various forums that money is only a third-rate consideration in your branch of work. General educational background and expert knowledge are the most important.

[Answer] This is still true. We couldn't even use our tools fully in the year after the investment was made. We are moving only slowly up the learning curve. Often I feel that we bought a Mercedes but we can't drive it yet in traffic. Regarding money, my opinion is that the manufacture of microelectronic components is an area where at certain intervals greater investments have to be made from a central fund. This, from a consideration that the beneficiary of the development is society at large, the users of electronics and the manufacturers. One doesn't need selective regulation but periodic concentrated development efforts.

[Question] With the establishment of the microelectronics program, has our position relative to the international level been improved, or have we only kept the gap from widening?

[Answer] One cannot answer this question in general. There are some areas where one does not have to speak of falling behind. One of the tasks of the leadership is precisely to find those areas where we can set the pace. Surely it sounds unbelievable, but it is true: we started working with system-oriented circuits (BOAK) earlier than the Japanese. We get about a third of our profit from this group. True, we can sell only a fraction of these in Hungary. In this area most of our profit does not come from components but from semi-manufactured pieces. Our circuit-designing equipment would stand up even in Silicon Valley.

[Question] Let's return to the chief director and government commissioner positions. You worked in one of the centers of excellence of research, the KFKI Central Physics Research Institute as deputy chief director, and on top of this you became the government commissioner. Was it worth while to switch from being a researcher to a leading industrial manager?

[Answer] Whether yes or no, didn't occur to me at all. When I became a government commissioner I had to think of such a change. In the KFKI I worked in an area where I was responsible for production worth a thousand million forints a year. I learned that other than high level basic research, research makes sense only if it turns a profit for the economy of the country. What caused a great deal of worry was that I could not work under conditions that I would have desired. For example, it would have been better to select more rigorously the 40-50 leading members of the company. My original suggestion was to relieve of their duty all directors above the level of department heads with a single administrative order. Shortly afterwards an examination should have been made to decide who should be reappointed and who should not be. Such a decision would have affected about 200 people. After listening to short but convincing arguments, I saw that in our world such an idea is an illusion. Parenthetically I could add that my problems arose largely from unsolved personnel questions.

[Question] Well, this idea of yours could not have been very popular. You probably made some enemies within your own company too.

[Answer] Not with this plan, because it was not taken seriously by anyone except myself. But I have certainly made enemies with my other decisions.

It is the function of the government commissioner to play the role of a judge in debatable cases. Whoever you decide against will always be offended and might even become your enemy. To accomplish my mission, I have taken responsibility for making unpopular decisions. There is a legal suit against me on this account now.

[Question] Have they sued the government commissioner?

[Answer] Yes, the Technical Physics Institute. As the person responsible for investments and as the government commissioner, I thought that to administer the government program we needed one of the buildings of the Institute. Obviously this was counter to the interests of the Institute. Now the courts have to decide whether I was within my rights or if I exceeded the limits of my authority. The court will not have an easy time, nor did I have it easy.

[Question] You were undoubtedly well compensated with high salaries for your two jobs.

[Answer] Financial considerations don't interest me particularly. I speak four languages fluently, if I need money, I can earn it. I didn't get a special salary for being the government commissioner. My successor at the

KFKI, for example, earns much more than I did. But this has never bothered me. I was interested in the job, that is why I took it on, especially since several experts thought that it would be impossible to succeed. I decided to show the world that it can be done.

Photo captions [photos not reproduced]

1. Miklos Sandory was born at Gyergyoszentmiklos on 24 June 1930. He finished his four elementary grades in Romania and eight gymnasium grades in Hungary, and obtained his diploma from the Technical University in Hungary in electrical engineering. Between 1955 and 1983 he worked in the Central Physics Research Institute in various positions, since 1978 as deputy chief director. Afterwards he became chief division head in the Ministry of Industry for half a year. For the last two years he has been the chief director of the Microelectronic Company. In between, since June, he became government commissioner for microelectronics. Already in the KFKI he received the State Prize and the gold edition of the Work Medal.

2. August: Festive moment in Hungarian microelectronics. The new production line has started up and the trial manufacture of bipolar integrated circuits has begun at the MEV.

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CYCLOTRON TO BE OPERATIONAL BY NOVEMBER

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Oct 85 p 10

[Article by Jozsef Goz: "The First Hungarian Cyclotron"]

[Text] The greatest scientific investment of the current 5-year Plan is ready to be commissioned in Debrecen, in the Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Thorough deliberations preceded the almost 300 million forint investment; among other events, 10 years ago already there was a meeting of scientific researchers, physicians, industrial and agricultural experts in whose work the nuclear accelerator--which did not then exist in Hungary--could possibly have been used. (This article has been prepared with the utilization of the research publications of ATOMKI).

Selection

The selection of the type of accelerator was made with future applications and opportunities in mind. Initially the possibility existed that the experienced Debrecen group would build a cyclotron of its own design. This would have occupied the mental and physical resources of the experts to such an extent that they would have fallen behind with other important research activities. The best choice was the U-103 MGC isochronous cyclotron developed in the Jefremov Institute of Leningrad. This apparatus is small (the number 103 refers to its size in centimeters) but even so it produces many times the research opportunities of the present Van de Graff generator. A proton stream of approximately 20 million electron volts emerges from the cyclotron with 5 to 10 times more particles in the beam than is obtainable from the present Van de Graff generator.

What will the first Hungarian cyclotron be used for? According to current plans, one-third of the capacity will be devoted to basic nuclear physics research, the other two-thirds will be used for research in other branches of science and for solving practical problems. Such problems are the examination of materials, the production of isotopes and various irradiation procedures.

Examination of Materials

Such examinations can be very wide-ranging. These procedures make it possible to demonstrate the presence of contaminates in very small amounts or of elements which can be demonstrated hardly if at all with other methods. Such elements are carbon, oxygen and nitrogen, important in biology and medicine, and beryllium and boron, important in nuclear energy science. With the cyclotron a trace element can be demonstrated if it is present in the sample to the extent of one part per thousand million.

One of the methods of nuclear analysis made possible with the cyclotron is charged particle activation analysis. It relies on irradiation of the sample with a charged particle beam consisting of any of the following nuclei: protons, deuterium, helium-3 or helium-4. As a consequence, isotopes with a half-life longer than 10 minutes are generated in the sample. When these decompose, radiation is formed and can be detected with instruments. The examined radiation is characteristic of the elements and of their percent distribution. For example, with proton activation analysis high purity samples of the following elements can be analyzed for the concentration of trace elements: beryllium, carbon, sodium, magnesium, aluminum, silicon, manganese, cobalt, terbium, holmium, thallium, bismuth, rhodium, and so on. The compounds and alloys of these elements can also be analyzed as can their solutions and even gaseous materials.

It hardly needs proving how important the production of high purity materials is these days. These are products that can be sold at a high price because the world market rewards the work needed for their manufacture. The precise measurements possible can verify the quality of a manufacturing technology and of the various phases of a purification process.

There are also technologies where pure materials must be doped with a certain quantity of foreign substances. For example, semiconductors which play a major role in modern microelectronics are produced in this way. With the help of the cyclotron the quantity of doping agent, the thickness of the condensed-vapor contacts on the surface, and many other parameters can be determined. Just for illustration, here are some investigations with the cyclotron: the behavior of trace doping agents in the metallurgy of polycrystalline silicon, the determination of oxygen in silicon and gallium arsenide, the examination of the contaminants of polycrystalline silicon and the determination of hydrogen in the amorphous silicon used for solar cells.

Thin layer activation analysis is used to examine wear, corrosion and erosive processes. Activation in this case is done with heavy charged particles. For example, the wear on the balls of a ball bearing can be measured by activating the balls down to a chosen depth. In various stages of the wear process the depth of the remaining activated layer can be measured. Decrease of this layer is proportional to the material lost by wear.

Isotope Production

The thickness of the activated layers varies between 10 and 100 micrometers and the size of the activated surface between a few square millimeters and a few square centimeters. If necessary, the whole sample can be activated. An examination of the worn off or eroded particles or of the remaining sample serves to indicate the extent of the corrosion or erosion having taken place during operational use of the material. One of the advantages of this technique is that it makes possible non-destructive testing during actual operational use and that information is produced very rapidly about the wearing and corrosion processes, or of the protective measures aimed at their prevention.

With the aid of cyclotron, new possibilities have been opened up in Hungarian isotope production. A variety of isotopes can be made, especially those with short half-lives that, for precisely this reason, cannot be imported from abroad. Calculations show that the investment for the cyclotron would be recovered in a few years even if it were only used for the production of isotopes.

The isotopes produced in the cyclotron are frequently employed for the development and monitoring of modern metallurgical, foundry and chemical processes. Drug research and pharmacology also use isotopic tracer techniques. (The discovery and development of the isotopic tracer technique is associated with the name of Gyorgy Hevesi, a Nobel Prize-winning Hungarian who lived abroad.)

Isotopic tracers have been employed in medicine for some time: best known is the use of radioactive iodine for the examination of the behavior of the thyroid gland. With the help of the cyclotron it is now possible to use other isotopes with more favorable properties.

One of the major advantages of the elements that can be produced in the cyclotron is that they decompose with the emission of positrons. In this decomposition process two photons of equal energy are emitted in opposite directions and can be detected simultaneously. The energy and time equivalence allows a very accurate determination of position. The positron emission tomograph is based on this principle. This apparatus, coupled to a computer can produce cross-sectional images of the examined body part or organ. The most important difference between an X-ray tomograph and a positron emission one is that the latter has as its radiation source a radioisotope inside the body, which if well chosen, produces cross-sectional images of the desired organ only.

More than 20 isotopes can be prepared efficiently with the Debrecen cyclotron. Among these is an oxygen isotope of mass number 15, which has a half-life of 2 minutes. It can be used for oxygen-inhalation examinations in a location near the cyclotron, due to its short half-life. Gallium-167 is used in cancerous tumor diagnosis while thallium-201 nitrate plays an important role in the examination of the myocardium.

The radiation beam that has reached sufficient energy in the accelerator can produce changes in irradiated materials. It is known that radioactive beams cause mutations in living cells and that fast neutrons damage the structural materials of nuclear reactors.

Cyclotron Radiation

The fast neutrons and charged particles produced in the cyclotron can be used for the examination of the destructive process described above. In radiographic examinations with the aid of the charged particle beam of the cyclotron, a 1-millimeter thick layer can be penetrated, or a thicker one with the accelerated neutrons of the neutron source.

One of the important medical uses of the rays of the Debrecen cyclotron is neutron therapy: the destruction of malignant tumor cells with neutron radiation. What makes this possible is that hypoxic (oxygen-deficient) cells can be destroyed more completely with fast neutrons than with high energy X-rays and gamma rays. Neutron radiation is effective even when the cells are not in the radiation-sensitive phase of division, and even the cells that don't divide for extended periods are damaged by fast neutrons. The chance of the reappearance of the tumor is less than in case of treatment with traditional sources of radiation. With this method of treatment the determination of the dose is very important: one has to exceed the level that will destroy malignant cells while staying below the level that causes general radiation damage to tissues. Because the optimal medically useful range between these two limits is very small, the effectiveness of the treatment depends at least as much on the appropriate dosimetric methods as on any other parameter of the neutron irradiation.

Irradiation is also used to produce biological mutations: irradiated seeds and bacteria are expected to produce better harvests and give greater yields.

Substances polluting the environment are generally present in low concentrations. This is another reason for the importance of nuclear analytical procedures. These can be neutron activation or charged particle induced X-ray or gamma-ray emission procedures. The pollution of natural waters, the changes in the trace elements in water supplies, foods and their constituents, the amount of lead in plants and the trace elements in atmospheric aerosols can all be examined satisfactorily.

Non-destructive nuclear analytical methods can also be used for the examination of minerals of low metal content that would otherwise not have been considered for utilization, or of waste piles that can be regarded as a potential raw-material resource. One big advantage is that the same sample can be examined by other methods as well, giving reliable data which can serve in the selection of the technology for resource recovery.

The diversity of the utilization of the Debrecen cyclotron can be seen readily. A variety of projects will be initiated and can be initiated by anyone in the Hungarian research community if his ideas can be turned into reality by use of the cyclotron. A scientific panel decides the fate of each research proposal. The Debrecen researchers have accumulated wide-ranging experience as concerns the possibilities for work with the cyclotron and also have significant practical experience. Work done at an institute in Turku, where there is a cyclotron identical to the one in Debrecen, was most useful.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HUNGARY

SUPERIOR DEVICE FOR DETECTING FLAWS IN SEMICONDUCTOR CRYSTALS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Katalin Magos: "Beyond the Embargo; One Cannot Stop in Research"]

[Text] The majority of record holders in sports strive for additional laurels after the first successes. This is why they undertake weekdays filled with hard training, building on the knowledge acquired with earlier work and on the experience obtained in competitions. And for all this--although it may fail--they enjoy moral and material support on the basis of their earlier achievements.

But what can a scientific research group do in a similar situation? If an instrument developed in the course of its work has become a leading product even internationally and it has reaped every formal success, does it have an opportunity for further research so that it can stay in competition while possessing the knowledge and market experience acquired?

In the research sphere, unfortunately, it is not at all certain that one will get the trust and "calorie money" for further struggles. It is futile for a device to prove in the "first round" that its technological level is higher than that of the embargoed foreign products inaccessible to us; it will not get a special track to stay in the forefront, to meet what the world level may dictate in addition. But if the technological level of a product here is to dictate to the world then the new idea must emerge at least 3 years ahead of the industrially developed countries.

"It Is Possible This Way Too"

If something succeeds it often depends on the fanaticism of some researcher, on an attitude of "just because," as happened in the case of the depth spectrometer developed in the Technical Physics Research Institute (MFKI) of the MTA [Hungarian Academy of Sciences], a device with more capabilities than the embargoed technology. Fortunately Dr Gyorgy Ferenczi, deputy chief of a scientific main department in the semiconductor physics department, believed in a successful continuation of a theme already begun which was at a higher level than the embargoed level in the first round. He did not want to lose the advantage of position achieved by the fact that the idea was well ahead of the competition. Turning down the foreign offers he received, he stayed with his team.

But let us return briefly to the time of the success, to the 3 years already mentioned. Even our paper reported about it on 1 April 1983 under the heading "Attention Inventors: It Is Possible This Way Too" and the subheading "Success Story and Lessons of a Hungarian Invention." We wrote that an instrument had been developed without a peer in the field of modern semiconductor testing equipment (this remained true until 1983) to swiftly and automatically detect flaws in semiconductor crystals, an instrument more sensitive than earlier analytical methods--several ten hundred thousand times more sensitive. Siemens bought it, first an Austrian and then an American firm undertook to market it, Japanese customers appeared. Soon it turned out that in the course of carrying out a contract signed with a semiconductor combine in the GDR they had succeeded in developing at the MFKI an instrument without which one could not create a semiconductor industry. But the competition appeared on the scene soon after the international appearance of the Hungarian device; after an English and a Japanese firm the well known American electronics enterprise Hewlett-Packard also entered the competition.

Two Years Later

After more than 2 years we were curious how the deep level spectrometer had been able to stand up to the competition, for its electronics did not differ from the average domestic research institute level. Still they were better than those of the counterparts, with the results of many years of research work in it and the market experience thus far. Of course all this could be easily and quickly lost in the sharp competition struggle for we do not always have a system of conditions to remain in competition even in the case of such an outstanding theme. Independent of the--intellectual and material--value of the equipment the system of authorization is complicated. It makes practically no difference whether we are talking about a screw or an item worth a million forints; it takes at least 4 months--if everyone is ready to help--from specifying the part needed for the development until the order leaves the country. In the second place the institutes are not able to compensate in an outstanding way for outstanding performance, for the extra work. And as long as these conditions do not exist the leaders of an institution do not like to take risks by taking money from themes already paying well.

Finally the central office of the Academy gave help for the further development of the deep level spectrometer and for long-range basic research. They were able to make use of this quickly because while they had turned a large part of their energy to acquiring resources they did not abandon their research. Last year they could not sell any of their earlier devices for now the competition was offering something more reasonable. But the staff headed by Dr Ferenczi did not give up even without money and thanks to this they succeeded in making an even more capable device by the end of 1984.

IBM, Switzerland

The device, using a few new measurement principles, is computer controlled. With a possibility for six types of measurement they got well ahead of the devices of the competition capable of one type. The proof of this is that with this second version they won the competition in a field in which Hewlett-Packard, among others, was a rival. Thus the device, already almost delineated, went to the Swiss research center of the American enterprise IBM where one can find experts from the best Western European research centers and universities. Seven new orders can already be attributed to it. And in Japan this device is at present the only Hungarian import product in the electronic instruments category.

But staying on the markets mentioned requires yearly model changes, not products which are the same frequently for 5 years as is customary here. Fortunately their fanaticism can be strengthened in this regard with money, and the manufacturing firm, Radelkis, is a good partner.

In addition to the constant minor modifications the members of the Ferenczi team can finally again turn to real basic research, with the money received from the Academy. The technologists are now expecting to get information about the quality of the contamination--Is there copper or iron in the material? With their present methods they can only make a guess, on the basis of activation energy, in addition to determining the quantity. To be certain they must then use another method, after having been given a tip. So the goal of the 4-year basic research period now begun is to work out a chemical identification method. They have placed the cross-bar high, but by continuing the hard training thus far they surely will not be defeated.

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LASER-BEAM MICROTREATMENT OF MATERIALS

Warsaw ELEKTRONIKA in Polish Vol 26, No 1-2, Jan-Feb 85 pp 24-33

[Article by Wieslaw Wolinski, prof dr hab engr, Institute of Electronic Engineering, Warsaw Polytechnic Institute: "Laser-Beam Microtreatment of Materials"]

[Excerpts] Since the very first appearance of lasers there are studies made on the use of the radiation emitted by them for microtreatment of materials. Interest in this application is stimulated by the characteristics of laser radiation as well as by the diversity of available laser sources in terms of wavelength, emission power, pulse energy and pulse duration, repetition rate, and other parameters.

By proper selection of power or energy density one can generally achieve heating, melting, and evaporation (atomization) of any segment of the treated object. Depending on how long the radiation acts on the material, the process can be either adiabatic, with penetration of heat, or isothermal. These three modes of laser action are shown schematically on the diagram in Figure 1.[1] This diversity makes it possible to modify the process in several different ways. Modern technologies cannot do without laser-beam microtreatment, because it ensures high precision and reproducibility of parameters as well as high speed. It moreover can be automated while, relative to conventional methods of treatment, it results in a comparable or in some cases even lower production cost.

Manufacturing Operations Performed by Laser-Beam Microtreatment

Variously effected interaction of laser radiation and treated material facilitates the following specific manufacturing operations:

drilling holes
notching for partition, engraving, marking
cutting, cutting out parts of intricate shapes
joining parts (fusion, "welding")
cleaning surfaces (degassing, atomization)
depositing materials (sputtering, pyrolysis, photodissociation)
doping with impurities
alloy-plating or coating surfaces
local reheating or remelting (altering the structure of materials)

These possibilities are already long known and widely realized. The operations are most often performed by micromachine tools with program control of the beam movement of the surface, using pulses of 0.5-50 J energy and 05.-20 ms duration at repetition rates up to 200 Hz from Nd:YAG lasers. Any operation is successfully performed when the pulse parameters have been matched with the diameter of the action zone and the scanning speed. An example of conditions optimally matched for treatment of 100 μm thick stainless steel tape is shown on the picture in Figure 8.[6] The drawing serves as basis for matching pulse duration and power density, to achieve optimization of the marking-drilling-fusing ("welding") process. An example of drilling by means of pulse trains is shown on the diagram in Figure 9.[7] Here holes have been drilled at a 30° slant angle to the surface of a 2.4 mm thick stainless steel sheet. More than hundred pulses will drill one hole 0.7 mm in diameter within 1.5 second. Tight tolerances within ±0.02 mm on the hole diameter have been maintained here. Holes 0.3 mm in diameter through 1.5 mm thick sheet can be drilled at the rate of 10 per second. The same equipment is suitable for high-speed cutting and welding of parts,[8] as shown on the picture in Figure 11.[9] Typical machine tools with such performance characteristics are MS 25, MS 100, MS 300 manufactured by J.K. Lasers. For drilling holes in diamonds and in semiprecious stones as well as for drilling microholes 10-30 μm in diameter in metals one uses pulse-pumped Q-switched lasers emitting radiation pulses of 0.2-1 J energy and 20-50 ns duration at repetition rates of a few hertz.

In Poland several types of laser drills were developed during the 1965-75 period by the Institute of Electronic Engineering (Warsaw Polytechnic Institute), by the Institute of Quantum Electronics (Military Engineering Academy), and at the Institute of Machine Tools and Machining. Equipment built at the Institute of Electronic Engineering (Warsaw Polytechnic Institute) included provisions for lengthening the laser pulse duration to 7 ms and not only drilling but also producing various metal-to-metal, metal-to-semiconductor and metal-to-"thin metal on dielectric substrate" joints. This equipment did not include beam control and programming, the pulse repetition rate did not exceed the 0.05-0.5 Hz range. It was built using ruby and neodymium-glass lasers. Despite their successful performance of various manufacturing operations such as prepunching holes in eyelets for wire pulling, or beading of synthetic fibers, forming microthermocouple junctions, punching holes 20-50 μm in diameter in diaphragms, and many others, these machine tools have not been used anywhere for industrial production.

The possibility of notching or removing selected parts of a material by means of laser radiation has been realized in the electronic industry for manufacturing operations listed in Table 2. The information given in that table includes also the type of laser most suitable for any of these operations. Most common in use is equipment for trimming resistors and notching substrate wafers. According to published data, over 1000 trimming tools are now in operation worldwide and over 100 are sold every year. The best known manufacturers of this equipment are Teradine, Electro Scientific Industries, and Laser Optronic. The picture in Figure 12 shows the latest Teradine model A 325 machine tool[10] for resistor trimming in hybrid circuits, and the picture in Figure 13 shows the circuit for testing thin-film resistors trimmed with Electro Scientific Industries model 44 equipment.[11] Different notching patterns are distinctly seen here. Various components labeled by Laser Optronic with their equipment (models 815-817)[12] are shown on the picture in Figure 14. Although many such components are shown here, they represent only a small fraction of the range of possible applications. The picture in Figure 15 shows a photograph of masks produced with Electro Scientific Industries equipment model 44 by reproduction of a master mask in a 10:1 enlargement. The picture in Figure 16 shows the cut through a redundant path of polycrystalline silicon leading to a damaged circuit component. Such operations are often performed in 64K and 256K random-access memories. Several machine for these operations have also been developed in Poland. At the same time, the Polish industry uses several imported machine tools for trimming, notching and drilling.

Laser Equipment Operating in Domestic Electronic Industry

The first domestically built equipment for trimming thin-film resistors in hybrid circuits has been put in operation in 1975 at the RADMOR Works, with an LG-4 argon laser built at the Institute of Electronic Engineering (Warsaw Polytechnic Institute). This equipment operates with manual scanning. There is now also in operation a duplex facility built at the RADMOR Works, with a single Zeiss ILA 120 argon laser powering both stands. One stand operates with manual scanning, intended primarily for functional trimming. The other stand, with a control table and type AKL-R-089 transistor-transistor-logic program module produced at the UNIMA Works, is designed to produce about 1000 resistors of meander configuration within 1 percent tolerance limits in 8 hours (Figure 17). A typical notch is 15-25 μm wide and the cutting speed can reach 10 mm/s. Both the Institute of Electronic Engineering and the Institute of Electronic and Precision Equipment Design at the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute have jointly developed two machine tools for trimming the resistance of thin-film and thick-film resistors in hybrid circuits. Each includes a Nd:YAG laser with continuous pumping and stimulated pulse emission by acoustooptic switching at repetition rates of 0.5-40 kHz. The pulse duration is 0.2 μs, the pulse power in the TEM_{00}-mode is 1-5 kW and the average power of a pulse train is 1-3 kW. The laser part was developed at the Institute of Electronic Engineering, the rest of the equipment was developed at the Institute of Electronic and Precision Equipment Design.

The first of these machine tools, designated as TUL-L (Technological Laser Equipment for Laboratory), includes not only a laser with a beam focusing and precision deflection system but also a system for television monitoring of trimmed microcircuits with data display and for moving them with a drive control. The trimming notch is 20 μm wide with the focal length of the objective set at 50 mm, it is variable in discrete 1 μm steps, and the beam can scan an area of 100x100 mm^2 while cutting at a rate of 0.2-5.85 mm/s. This machine tool is already operating longer than half a year at the Industrial Institute of Telecommunication.

The second of these machine tools, designated as TUL-H and still in the setup stage, includes provisions for programmed plain and functional trimming of resistors. It differs from the first one by containing an additional control system on a microprocessor base with a central control unit and a micromonitor for smooth control of the drives as well as of the beam deflection at speeds up to 10 mm/s. Its equipment includes also a circuit for resistance measurement by the current-voltage method with a set of contact electrodes. The accuracy of this resistance measurement is better than within 0.05 percent in the 10Ω-1 MΩ range and better than within 0.2 percent below 10 or above 1 MΩ.

Laser equipment for marking silicon substrate wafers so as to facilitate inspection and locating sites of product deficiency has been developed by the Institute of Optoelectronics (Military Engineering Academy). It uses a pulse-pumped free-emission Nd:YAG laser which emits pulses of 15-25 mJ energy at a repetition rate of 5 Hz with forced air cooling.

The entire head, mounted on a table with XY-sliders is built as an attachment to a photolithographic machine. The table is moved by stepper motors and controlled by a microprocessor system which has been developed at the Department of Electronic Circuits (Military Engineering Academy). The maximum capacity of this equipment is 8 alphanumeric symbols in the form of a 4x7 dot matrix. Its productivity in making 5-digit marks is about 80 wafers/h. Already a year ago it was included in the production cycle at the TEWA Works.

In 1976 the Research & Development Center for Hybrid Microelectronics and Resistors in Krakow developed, jointly with the Institute of Machine Tools and Machining, a laboratory equipment for notching ceramic wafers to be partitioned. This equipment includes a continuous-duty molecular (CO_2) laser delivering an output power of approximately 100 W, built in accordance with the design made at the Institute of Quantum Electronics (Military Engineering Academy). The laser beam is chopped by an external mechanical modulator into a pulse train, each pulse of 3 ms duration, with a repetition rate of 330 Hz. At a cutting speed of 2 cm/s one can attain a 50 percent overlap of action zones. The controlled XY-table can move at a maximum velocity of 1.3 cm/s. Another similar equipment has been adapted for industrial production and is already in the setup stage. Its controlled XY-table was built by the "Elektrotechnika" Cooperative in Zary near Jelenia Gora.

An equipment for trimming cylindrical resistors has been developed by the Institute of Quantum Electronics (Military Engineering Academy), in collaboration with the TELEPODEM Works in Krakow. The construction of 10 continuous-duty CO_2-laser units with a 6-20 W power rating, for operation with Simmler notching machine tools, has just been completed. The helical notch is 100-150 μm wide. It has been possible to raise the upper resistance limit of 0.125 W resistors of 300 kΩ and of 2 W resistors to 10 M Ω, with an improvement of precision to within ±0.1 percent and with a reduction of noise level.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLAND

NEW HEAVY ENGINEERING PRODUCTS PROFILED

SR-125 Air Compressor for Marine Engines

Warsaw PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY in Polish No 17, Sep 85, pp 25-27

[Text] The SF-125 air compressor, a product of the H. Cegielski Metal Industry Plant in Poznan, belongs to the new family of one-, two-, and three-cylinder air compressors which are characterized by full uniformity of output over the range from 70 to 450 m^3/h.

The increase in the technical value (useful qualities) of the above-mentioned air compressors previously produced, has been attained as a result of recent advances in design work and manufacturing technologies i.e.:

--thanks to low airflow losses, properly chosen clearances, and the properly chosen ratio of compression between the first stage and the second, very good values were obtained for mass and volume ratios and energy consumption.

--the use of replaceable cylindrical liners permit the regulation of the displacement volume of the first and second stages of compression, which allows compressors to operate at a final compression pressure of 1-4 MPa while preserving the optimal index of power demand;

--the introduction, in marine engines, of a water pump driven by a compressor improves motor reliability and conserves materials (the electric motor and the other elements of the automatic power supply and control system are not needed);

--the compressor is completely automated, the exhaust mufflers depress the noise level of the entire assembly, the use of a three-point flexible mounting platform shortens the installation time of the complex and decreases the vibration transmitted to the foundation, which is particularly important for vessels.

The majority of compressors are produced for marine applications, intended for starting large marine engines. The reduction of the energy use index to about 0.02 kw/m^3 at the current rate of production (250 units per year) and a mean use of 1000 hours at an average assumed output of 240 m^3/hour yields a savings of 1200 megawatt-hours. In the event that the compressors are used for industrial purposes (where the number of operating hours is greater), the benefits will be greater still.

The technical data for the SF-125 compressor: output--130 m^3/h, pressure--3 MPa, rotational speed--1475 rpm, power of the drive shaft--34.2 kw, weight--580 kg, power index--0.19 kw/m^3/h, mass index--3.22 kg/m^3/h.

The compressor described received the gold medal at the 57th International Poznan Trade Fair in 1985.

RTA Marine Engines Licensed by Sulzer

Warsaw PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY in Polish No 17, Sep 85 pp 25-26

[Text] In the H. Cegielski Metal Industry Plant in Poznan, on the basis of a Sulzer company license (Switzerland), the production of RTA marine engines was begun. These engines were fitted directly to the drive shaft of a marine propeller (they will be replacing two currently-produced types: the RND-M and the RLB).

These engines constitute a new generation of machines with a "super-long strobe" (the ratio of the strobe of the piston to the diameter of the cylinder is approx. 3). In spite of the extra long strobe of the piston the RTA engines do not require an increased disassembly height; they are shorter than those currently on the market; as a result, it is possible to increase the cargo capacity of the ship. Given such a long strobe, the uniflow scavenging of the cylinder is better, and this contributes to decreased fuel consumption. For the first time in the history of the development of drive engines, engines have been built with a thermal efficiency rating exceeding 50 percent.

RTA engines are characterized by robust construction, low stresses and loads -- in spite of the high maximum combustion pressures and optimal surface temperature--thanks to the open-port cooling system. A valve-controlled injection pump with a mechanism for varying the moment of fuel injection is used in these engines.

The exhaust valves, a product of the very latest technology, permit us to obtain optimal performance even during runs using low-quality fuel.

The basic effect of putting these engines into production is the reduction of operating energy consumption (the reduction in the use of fuel oil, and an increase in overall efficiency). As it turned out, the 6 RTA engine, in the course of 24 hours' operation at full throttle managed to save 1,200 kg of fuel in comparison to the 6 RLB engine.

The 6RTA58 is a diesel single-acting low-speed, two-cycle directly-reversible engine, supercharged by turbocompressors driven by exhaust gases at steady pressure coupled with lengthwise cylinder scavenging.

Technical data for the 6RTA58 engine: number of cylinders--6; cylinder diameter--580mm; piston stroke--1700 mm; engine power--9640 kw; rotational speed--127 rpm; mean working pressure p_e--1672 kPa; unit weight--32 kg/kw; unit consumption of fuel--175 g/kw-h.

New Boring Machine

Warsaw PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY in Polish No 17, Sep 85 pp 26-27

[Text] The WIEPOFAMA Special Machine Tool Factory in Poznan, which is a consistent supplier of machine tools for a wide range of industries, has recently constructed an engineering wonder, special-purpose boring machine complex to produce pneumatic cylinders for DUMPCAR self-discharging railroad cars for the ZASTAL Zaodrzanski Metalworking Industry Factories in Zielona Gora. The complex is constructed of two machine tools LSP 491 and LSP 492, which are architecturally combined in a tandem arrangement featuring common electro-hydraulic control and which may be operated by a single worker.

The main axis of the machine tools can be elevated up to an angle of 20° from the horizontal. The use of such a machine configuration was dictated by the necessity of facilitating the removal of a large amount of shavings from the interior of a bored-out cylinder barrel. The fundamental parts of each boring machine (a clamping device, feed assembly, a borer spindle headstock with a roller-boring head) are affixed to a three-part, screw-operated diagonal base.

The workpiece is a pneumatic cylinder blank weighing 257.5kg, in which the rough and finished surfaces are to be bored for of an opening with a diameter of $685.5^{+1.5}$mm and a length of approximately 1050 mm. Thus, this is a workpiece of significant weight and dimensions; it is made of thin-wall rolled and welded sheet that is not too rigid. The LSP 491 and 492 boring machines perform do all the machining on the cylinder's working surface in one pass of a special roller-boring head, guaranteeing conditions of size, shape, and surface toughness indispensible for successful interaction with the piston and ring.

After the setup of the workpiece with the help of two servomotors, all the operations related to the fastening and stabilization of the cylinder are performed automatically. All the machine operator has to do is mount and dismount the workpiece and control the operation from the control panel by pushing the right buttons. The direction of tool rotation is such that the torque generated by the machining forces resulting from the force of grinding causes the workpiece to be pinned firmly to the fixed base.

The design of the headstock permits the exchange of the first pair of gears; this allows four different rotational velocities of the spindle: 38, 47, 67, and 84 rpm.

The feed unit bed is a welded construction to which, with the help of screws, tempered steel guide rails are attached. The leading guide rail is prismatic. The complex work table moves along these guide rails. The movement of the table is limited by a hard bumper placed on the axis of the complex.

A trapezoid-shaped screw (Tr 65 x 10) is used in the screw gear, braced lengthwise on one side with the help of roller bearings and ball bearings in the joint fastened to the feed assembly bed. The other end of the screw is supported in nuts. One of the nuts chiefly bears the load from the resistance of the feed mechanism; conversely, the other, which is a sliding nut, serves to offset the play between the working nut and the bolt. This play is eliminated automatically and hydraulically. The slack is taken up only when working movements are made. During rapid movements the nut is disengaged. There is the possibility of regulating the pressure and, hence, even the force generated by play regulation as a function of the load. It is possible to regulate the pressure from 5 to 35 MPa, which corresponds to a strength of 1410-9900 N. The nuts are lubricated from a centralized system.

The combined LSP 491 and 492 machine tools have a separate cooling and chip disposal system. Included in this system are the following: a coolant reservoir with an 870-liter capacity, a conveyor belt and cart for the chips, a wiring guideway, a unit running coolant through the spindle, and a shielding unit and a special overflow bucket. The installation of the cooling system is completed with a model SK 6 centrifugal pump with an operating capacity of 150 1/min.

At the work station a special spray gun is installed; if the need arises, this sprayer can be used to deliver a manually directed stream of extra liquid to flush chips during machining operation. The cooling system uses the ER 10 emulsion. Moreover, the machines are equipped with apron housings made from oil-resistant rubber and other kinds of safeguards against the splashing of the coolant.

The boring head performs a full range of machining jobs consisting in the rough and finish boring and rolling polishing of the cylinder's interior surface. The boring head is a steel housing with three tool holders for rough and finishing work and three burnishing rollers. All the operations are carried out simultaneously with the same performance parameters (speed of rotation, feed rate).

For rough work three cutting tools, separated by 120 degree intervals are used in this way, the machining allowance is distributed equally between the three of them. The finishing work tool holder is positioned 14.5 mm behind the tip of the roughwork tool. This is the commercial holder made hR 179.17-1275 model. Next, the three burnishing rollers are located 123 mm beyond the tip of the finishing blade. The rollers rotate in circular fashion along the surface of the cylinder being machined, and they are kept tight against the surface by springs whose tension is regulated.

The rollers are mounted in balanced housings which permit continuous contact with the cylinder's surface regardless of irregularities in its shape. In the neutral position the displacement of the rollers is limited and mounts to plus 2 mm along the radius of whatever the diameter dimensions of the workpiece happen to be.

After the completion of the rolling, the exit of the rollers from the work zone, and the head stops spinning, the rollers have to be rotated by a crane (each one separately) to an angle of 30 degrees. This is to ensure that there is no chance of contact between the rollers and the finished surface while the head is being withdrawn. Before the machining of the next cylinder is begun, the rollers will have to be returned to the initial work position. The settings for the cutting tool holders as a function of the desired dimensions for the workpiece are made using a specially designed calibrator.

Technical data for the combined LSP 491 and LSP 492 machine tools: number of machines operating in the complex--1 + 1; number of machine operators--1; space occupied--19.3 m^2; machine dimensions--2750 x 2900 x 6650 mm: machine weight--12 tons; overall power rating of installed engines--35 + 35 kw; oil pressure in clamping device--50 MPa; maximum cutting depth during boring--3 mm; time to complete one cylinder--27.3 minutes.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLAND

INSTITUTE DEVELOPS PAS-80 ALL-PURPOSE SIGNATURE ANALYZER

Warsaw POMIARY AUTOMATYKA KONTROLA in Polish No 7, Jul 85 pp 169-171

/Article by Andrzej Hlawiczka and Maciej Nowinski: "PAS-80--Programmable Signature Analyzer System Working with a Microcomputer"/

/Excerpt/ The signature analysis of errors designed by the renowned Hewlett-Packard /1/ is a relatively new, brilliant in its simplicity and effectiveness method of testing digital equipment and systems both in the manufacturing process and in service. It may be used to test simplest elements as well as complex digital equipment and systems. For microprocessor (microcomputer) systems, this is, practically speaking, the only effective method of testing and diagnostics available now. Its use, especially with complex systems, allows for radical reductions in a diagnostic database. It may be used in manual, semi-automatic, and automatic testing.

The signature analysis of errors allows for testing with the maximum probability of an error gone undetected not greater than 0.015 percent, regardless of the length of controlled binary strings. Giving up on 100 percent accuracy in error detection allowed for an incredible simplification and standardization of the equipment and of the methodology of testing and diagnostics. The price for it is allowing for the possibility of failure in error detection, which, however, is of extremely low probability.

The equipment needed for signature analysis testing consists of a control signal and test impulse generator T and a signature analyzer AS. If the equipment tested includes in its structure a system that functions as a test generator, then only a signature analyzer is needed. When test impulses must be generated by the system T, e.g., while testing integrated circuits, the analyzer must be supplemented by such a system.

Production testing of digital elements and equipment usually requires automation. Then, the signature analyzer should be adjusted to a microcomputer that controls testing. The adjustment amounts to the ability to program automatically analyzer jobs and to read automatically measured signatures.

Such a programmable signature analyzer, called PAS-80, supplemented by a test impulse generator T, has been designed at the Institute of Electronics of the Silesia Polytechnic School and is currently being put into production by the Industrial Automation Equipment Plant (ZUAP) in Sosnowiec. The analyzer meeting the general requirements for this type of equipment and performing its function is characterized by a few original solutions that expand its scope of applicability and improve parameters of its use.

PAS-80 Function and Architecture

A programmable signature analyzer PAS-80, the modular structure of which is shown in Figure 1, (not shown here), consists of the following basic functional modules;

--a control system;

--a three-valued data serial streams compressor;

--a signature display;

--a status generation system;

--a programmable address decoder;

--a logical probe;

--a test impulse generator.

Conclusion

The programmable signature analyzer PAS-80 has been subject to a series of tests and experiments at the Institute of Electronics and at the ZUAP, where it was used to test a dedicated CRYSTALDIGRAF NC microcomputer [6] Other hardware and software for digital systems testing used in the experiments that had been designed at the Institute of Electronics were the following:

--a system emulator [3];

--a system emulator linked with PAS-80;

--a stimulator [2] working with PAS-80;

--hardware and software built into K that facilitated testing and working with PAS-80.

An inexpensive automatic tester for electronic equipment, called MASTER-83, was built based on a 8080 microprocessor. The structure of the MASTER-83 system is shown in Figure 5, (not shown here). It consists of a ZX-81 personal computer, a CRT monitor, a tape recorder with a diagnostic documentation library on tapes, a programmable signature analyzer PAS-80, and a test impulse stimulator. The MASTER system allows for testing systems that are not fit for signature analysis testing and does not require a qualified operator or knowledge of the system tested.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLAND

NEW SOFTWARE FOR CDC, RYAD INTERCOMPUTER COMMUNICATION

Katowice ENERGETYKA in Polish No 7, Jul 85 pp 296-298

/Article by Marek Frydryszak: "A System for Intercomputer File Transfer"/

/Excerpt/ One of the characteristic features of the computers used by power industry enterprises is their incompatibility, which is due differences in their types and manufacturers. Differences in storage organization, length of (computer) words and ways of representing data hamper intercomputer communication among units using different equipment.

This problem is of particular importance in case of the National Power Distribution Control Center (PDM), which uses a CDC 3170 computer that is incompatible with ODRA computers used by districts. Besides, the computer has been used for several years now and is not reliable enough for PDM purposes. Thus, major CDC programs have been or are going to be installed on a R-32 computer located in the same building and owned by the Power Industry Data Processing Center (CIE). If the CDC breaks down, routine calculations performed on a regular basis can be done by the emergency system, provided that the files normally processed by the CDC will be copied onto the R-32.

The problem of computer replacement without a downtime is not only unique to power industry. Crucial in such situations is the ability to effectively install on a new computer the files processed by the old one.

In this article, the problem of intercomputer file transfer has been defined and a solution to it proposed based upon the INTER-SAVE system designed by the author /1/. The system enables the CDC 3170 and R-32 computers to communicate using magnetic tape. Since the conception behind it is by no means computer-specific, it may easily be extended by adding modules to communicate with other types of computers.

The INTER-SAVE system used for gradual transfer onto the R-32 computer of PLANDO, NORMAL, and other system files has turned out to be a very effective and convenient tool. It was used to transfer large binary files of complex structure like, e.g.

--the source file for the ON-LINE distribution control system database /2/;

--the files that describe the status of 750/400/220/110 kV networks with 1,700 nodes and 2,200 branches, indispensable for the GANE programs [3] and part of the PLANDO system to run on the R-32 computer;

--the files that describe reduced networks, necessary to run other modules of the NORMAL system, the TRAN network balancing program [5] the LOST stability checking program [6], and the 'fast' version of the GANE program.

After the full implementation of the emergency software package on the R-32, the INTER-SAVE system is going to be used cyclically to backup at regular intervalson magnetic tape more important files residing on the CDC disks, which will make it possible to continue calculations on the R-32 computer when the CDC breaks down.

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AUTOMATION OF RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Bucharest STIINTA SI TEHNICA in Romanian No 7, 85 pp 8-9

[Article by Eng Vasile Olievschi]

[Text] The dynamic nature of transportation, the area over which controlled units (railroad stations, depots, switchyards) are scattered, as well as the great interdependence of their activities, have required that each problem be formulated at the level of the entire railway system.

Given these premises, it was determined from the start that the planned information systems be simultaneously introduced in all transportation units whose performance must meet the requirements imposed by automatic data processing. Once this principle was established, the transportation field was automated in successive stages concurrent with a progressive endowment of computer equipment and personnel training. The transportation field must satisfy demands that vary with time and space, and which place in operation many facilities and human resources. These specifications require that the information system provide a communication channel and a response channel, both of them operating in parallel.

An analysis of the information system has shown that the volume of data being transmitted increases more rapidly than the traffic volume. This information transmission process (reports or decisions) involves many transportation units, organized in a hierarchic structure of several levels. The best performance of the transportation system necessarily depends on the circulation of information. More than in any other branch of the national economy, decisions for immediate or future actions require the consideration of very diverse information.

Decision making information transmitted by telephone is delayed, reflects events that occurred hours earlier, is very approximate due to verbal communication and manual processing, is unsystematic and inconclusive, and is expressed by average values that conceal errors which cannot be traced. The gap between modern railway rolling stock and the rudimentary endowment of the information system, prevented control of the transportation process and rational utilization of facilities. As a result of these realities, the central objective for the introduction of automation had to be an improvement of the information system in two simultaneous directions) the use of mathematical methods and simulation techniques for adopting strategic, long term decisions; and implementation of real-time transportation monitoring for adopting operational decisions.

First among the achievements obtained with automatic data processing for adopting future decisions, is the planning and optimization of the transportation field. Monthly, annual, and five-year plans are currently being drawn with computers for the entire railway network. Each railway station and each economic unit that requires transportation, carries out its activities according to plans formulated by computers. Naturally, planning of the transportation volume and necessary railway cars cannot be efficient without optimizing the requirements of economic units.

Optimization has established the volume of goods to be handled by each transportation sector and has eliminated crossed or uneconomical transportation, while efficiently using existing railway car resources. Automatic data processing has formulated optimum transportation models impossible to achieve by any other means, while providing conditions for reducing by about 50 percent the personnel in the ministry's units, personnel which previously worked solely on monthly planning tasks.

In establishing orientations for the development of the railway network, formulation of the investment policy for developing the transportation capabilities of the network requires laborious studies and the consideration of many variables which cannot be optimally analyzed without computer simulation. Simulation models are currently being used to develop existing railway stations, create new stations, build new railways, and double or electrify existing ones. The models analyze both the planned developments and their influences on the load of the entire existing railway network.

An important task of the transportation personnel is to establish an optimum plan for forming trains as a function of the volume of goods and travelers that must be transported, and of traffic concentration points. The computer has proven to be an irreplaceable instrument for establishing train formation stations, the number of operations and locations (car linking and unlinking) for each train, and the number of trains in each direction, while optimizing the utilization of transportation capabilities and resources.

Another area in which the computer has become an instrument routinely used by technical scheduling personnel, has been to calculate the travel times of trains as a function of each section's specialty and of energy-efficient speeds. The computer calculates schedules for freight, passenger, and electric trains of various tonnages.

The solution of a large number of problems in the railway transportation branch has led to the creation of a vast data bank which contains information that is useful in more areas than the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication (MTTc). MTTc's computer center has planned, implemented, and used on its own equipment, information systems for other branches of the national economy or international organizations with which we collaborate. A specialized system for foreign trade was designed and is now being used to route import/export traffic through the railway networks of European countries, along paths that are optimized for currency. Systems have been designed to automate scheduling and records for large capacity containers and for cars in the joint pool of CEMA nations.

Design of a real-time computer system for railway transportation management was started in 1972. Given the computer equipment capabilities of that time, it was decided that the building of such a system requires a large number of terminals, located in major stations and interconnected through a communication network to a powerful central computer. In 1975, the system began to be tested on a zone covering about 25 percent of the CFR (Romanian Railways) network, using imported computer equipment. By 1980, this zone was extended to more than 100 terminals located in large railway stations. At the same time, the system expanded its functions by monitoring foreign railway cars entering and leaving through border stations, and the traffic to the port of Constanta. The monitoring of foreign car activities provides decision making organs with information about the railway transportation of exported and imported goods, and controls the foreign cars rolling on the CFR network, as well as the Romanian cars abroad. The flow of goods toward Constanta is controlled on the basis of information about train traffic, the kind and quantity of transported goods, and their exportation destination. To control the utilization of railway cars, the system offers on demand, information about car loading and unloading, trains in circulation, as well as identification of trains and cars on the network.

The system was built to meet information requirements for efficient management by means of the following: direct involvement of users in all stages of creation; prefacing the implementation of the system with organizational measures at all levels, under the direct responsibility of managers; and implementing the system gradually, in stages.

The introduction of the real-time system has fundamentally changed the existing information flow of the railways, eliminating the intermediate steps of information transmission and transcription. Under the conditions offered by the system, the railway stations which generate input data have acquired special responsibilities. The accuracy and usefulness of the information depends on data collection procedures and on the timely entry of the data into the system. The personnel has gradually learned that the usefulness of the system can be demonstrated only if it is supplied with correct data. Our specialists have gained extensive practical experience in using modern methods of data base design and utilization by writing powerful management and user interface software. The system's operation has also disclosed its limits: no matter how powerful, a central computer has a limited data transmission, processing, and storage, capacity; since all the system's components cannot be backed up, interruptions in operation must be expected; the number of terminals is smaller than the number of points at which data for the system must be generated; and maximum reliability cannot be assured even by backing up all the hardware.

The appearance of Romanian minicomputers and terminals has made it possible to improve real-time transportation management. Using all the experience acquired with remote processing, the system began to be redesigned in 1982 to use domestic computer and data transmission equipment. The software and hardware specifications of the Romanian equipment have led to a modular design for the system, by installing CORAL-4030 minicomputers at all hierarchical levels, namely at major basic units (large stations, switchyards, railway yards, ports, combines, large enterprises), at regional railway centers, and the MTTc Computer Center.

Two minicomputers are installed at each basic unit involved in automatic transportation management, and are connected to 10-20 terminals located at the major points of data generation and collection. These systems supply the information necessary for consistent and efficient management of activities in each part of the station, as well as control all switching (control of switches and switching speed).

Two CORAL-4030 minicomputers are located at each regional railway center, supplied through terminals with data from stations, and connected through intermediate speed lines with the other minicomputers. Regional centers monitor the activity of locomotives, of foreign cars, and of specialized cars for various products (cement, tar, molasses, large containers, and so on).

The design of these systems raised special problems. The design team formulated a terminal concentrator program package which allows several users to work at the same time, with formal validation of messages. A data base management system was formulated for data storage and processing, which allows the description and utilization of network data structures, simultaneous access by several users, cancellation of the effects of any program with error termination, and complete protection of the data base against software and hardware interruptions.

This type of system has already been implemented in stations (Videle, the Galati Complex), at some combines (Galati Steel Combine, Borzesti Petrocontrol Combine, AZOMURES enterprise), at the port of Constanta, and so on. Also under implementation is the monitoring of foreign cars over the entire railway network, using a distributed data base for the first time. To be sure, much remains to be done toward the unified management of transportation, using computers at all the hierarchical levels involved.

Cybernetic islands have been created to implement remote processing systems at basic units (switchyards, railway centers, ports), where decisions are taken with the help of computers. All conditions exist for the number of these cybernetic islands to increase as transportation units are endowed with new computer equipment.

The next stage is to interconnect the computer equipment operating in the railway minicomputer network now being created. This will lead to a continuous exchange of information among all units of the Ministry, as well as with other sectors of the national economy, assuring an enormous computer power which will enable the formulation of complex decisions from instant knowledge of all the factors which can influence transportation.

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USE OF MINICOMPUTER IN RAILROAD TELECOMMUNICATION

Bucharest STIINTA SI TEHNICA in Romanian No 7, 85 pp 9-10, 35

[Article by Corneliu Cosovanu]

[Text] The complex developments in microelectronics known as the second industrial revolution, are spectacularly manifest in both the processing and transmission of information. The constantly lower prices of increasingly powerful computer equipment have led to the wide dissemination and greater user friendliness of this equipment.

Based on similar technologies, telecommunications has developed together with the dissemination and distribution of computer resources, achieving a processing-telecommunication symbiosis, known as "teleinformatics."

Modern telecommunication technology has made it possible for distributed data processing resources, located at great distances from each other, to be interconnected and integrated into one unit for user availability.

The problem of interconnected distributed computer resources also arises for the railways, which are currently endowed with CORAL-4011 and 4030 minicomputers located at all regional railway centers. In addition to these, the major basic railway units will be endowed with minicomputers for the efficient management of railway operations. Railway minicomputers are now using, and will implement in the future, remote processing applications as part of the Remote Processing Information System for the Railway Transportation of Goods. Data is introduced and information is obtained from terminals installed in railway stations, at traffic and movement control stations, and in regional centers.

The transportation of goods between senders and receivers relies on a large number of stations, and for each railway car, from loading to unloading, requires the parallel traffic of a large amount of information. In turn, the latter requires a constant exchange of information among railway minicomputers, achieved by their network integration.

The computer/minicomputer network concept, increasingly disseminated through the most diverse areas of activity, has been adopted by the majority of the world's developed railways.

The Romanian Railways (CFR) network creates conditions for an exchange of information with other sectors of the national economy through the National Computer Network (RENAC/RENOD), or with other railways through the International Data Transmission Network (HERMES) provided by the International Railways Union. The minicomputer network is the physical support which integrates into a single unit the remote processing applications that belong to the same computer system, but are implemented on distributed processing resources. The integration is designed so that the data in introduced only one time and reused for any application, independently of the location of the minicomputer on which the application is implemented; the resulting information can be obtained at all levels of the transportation management process, such as stations, traffic control points, as well as regional and central locations.

In order to satisfy these requirements, terminal users must be given access to processing facilities for data input and information retrieval; to data processing, such as validation, error flagging, memory storage, output processing, and so on; and information transfer among the various resources of the minicomputer network.

Users have access to applications implemented on terminals, which are located in stations, traffic control points, regional centers, and at CFR, consistent with the hierarchical structure of transportation management. The terminals are connected by low speed telegraph lines to minicomputers which serve as terminal concentrators.

For its necessary general functions, the railway minicomputer network has the following components: a communication network composed of nodes, specialized minicomputers located at regional centers, and interconnected by intermediate speed transmission lines; and subscribers to the communication network, as well as terminal concentrators and processing minicomputers connected to nodes. Depending on their position in the network, and on the demand, some minicomputers serve the multiple functions of terminal concentrators and processors. These minicomputers are located in basic units for applications of local interest, and at the Computer Center for applications regarding the railway network as a whole.

The design of the minicomputer network with the communication network as a distinct component has a number of advantages, such as: applications implemented on computer resources are independent of the configuration of the communication subnetwork; new computer resources (minicomputers and computers) can be connected for other applications; the communication subnetwork can be developed with new new nodes and lines, and by increasing the transmission speed, without affecting the applications that use it; good reliability for data transmission can be assured since interrupted connections between two nodes do not affect the network's operation, and since the dropping of one node merely disconnects its subscribers.

As we have mentioned, users have access to remote processing applications on the minicomputer network through messages on terminals, which are coded by types of input and output, and within each type, by the nature the data entered and information retrieved. All the messages are structured by lines, each line being composed of data fields with well determined functions. User access to applications requires the completion of successive functions both in terminal concentrators and in process minicomputers interconnected through the communication network.

The terminal concentration function includes: management of low speed lines which interconnect terminals, and data collection from messages arriving from each terminal; validation of line format and of each field in the format, and format error signaling to terminals; assembling message lines and transmitting them to application programs through the communication network; receiving output messages from application programs and sending them to terminals.

The building of a railway minicomputer network is a highly complex project involving various items of computer equipment and software which must be assembled in an operational whole.

Since railway transportation is a continuous process, the railway minicomputer network must also operate continuously. Given the large variety of equipment involved, particular attention must be devoted to reliability through good product quality, optimum installation, and by backing up major components. The complexity of the problems and their novelty make it necessary to schedule the installation in stages so that the minicomputer network will develop gradually from existing equipment. The stages are determined by available equipment and are characterized by the overall configuration of the network and the function specialization level of the minicomputers. Using a small number of terminals in the first stage, the load on regional minicomputers will be relatively low, allowing them to fulfill the multiple functions of terminal concentrators, processing, and communication nodes. In this stage, carried out in 1985, regional minicomputers are connected to a process minicomputer dedicated to applications at the level of the entire railway network, through a central communication node. The communication subnetwork to separate node functions on specialized equipment, is the second stage, planned for 1986 as a distinct component of the minicomputer network. Following completion of this stage, it will be possible to develop the minicomputer network by connecting new resources, increasing capacities, and adding new applications.

A large number of hardware, software, and telecommunication specialists from many units contribute to the building of the minicomputer network. The equipment is produced at the Computer Factory and at the Enterprise for Peripheral Equipment; the communication software (MININET) for terminal interconnection is written by the Computer Technology Institute; and the connecting lines for terminals and minicomputers are supplied by the specialized directorate of the Railway Department. As general contractor of the minicomputer network, the Computer Center of the Ministry for Transportation and Telecommunication oversees the formulation of general concepts, the implementation of remote processing applications, and together with regional computer centers, the current utilization of implemented applications.

To the best of our knowledge, this minicomputer network places our country's railway at the level of those in developed European countries, with information technology becoming a wish come true, an everyday tool, for our railway workers.

11,023
CSO: 2700/38

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS, FACTS IN THREE POORER COUNTIES

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 21 Sep 85 pp 34-36

[Article by Endre Babus: "Tomogram"--boxed material as indicated]

[Text] In two Hungarian cities the proportion of unemployed jobseekers amounts to between 2.5 and 3 percent of the potential work force. This is the conclusion that we may draw from a recent report of the State Office of Wages and Labor Affairs. The facts clearly show that shortages and surpluses can coexist in the labor market, for regional and structural reasons.

It is hardly necessary to sound an alarm, and it would be misleading to exaggerate this phenomenon. But no matter how insignificant the number of persons unable to find employment in Hungary at present may seem, the situation of this stratum will soon require an institutional solution.

During a single month, in July of this year, the number of unemployed jobseekers in Hungary rose by 344, to a total of 3,182. Of course, the figures released by the State Office of Wages and Labor Affairs (ABMH) reflect only the reports of the employment offices. The unemployed who did not seek help from the placement service are not included in these statistics. If we include also these unemployed, then the group of jobseekers--according to the estimates of some experts--would be two or three times greater than the figures released by the ABMH. And it is likewise true that while manpower surpluses are encountered in a few regions, in most districts of Hungary the manpower shortages remain significant, although their scale is diminishing: at the end of July, the enterprises informed the employment offices of 57,877 vacancies.

In any event, the monthly reports that the ABMH has been releasing since 1982 are helping to dispel a misconception of old standing: that the great demand for manpower, as reflected in the national statistics, excludes automatically and everywhere the possibility of oversupply in the labor market.

Unemployment is rising primarily in the northeastern regions of Hungary--in Borsod, Hajdu, and Szabolcs Megyes--but unemployment problems are appearing in some microregions as well. The situation is the most critical in two towns in Szabolcs Megye, namely in Nyirbator and Kisvarda. There, according to the figures released by the ABMH, the number of unemployed jobseekers at the end of July was, respectively, 201 and 293. This equals between 2.5 and 3 percent of the local potential labor force. In Kisvarda this manpower surplus,

Vacancies and Jobseekers in 109 Towns and Cities in Hungary on 31 Jul 85, per ABMH Report

	(1) Betöltetlen munkahelyek	(2) Munkába helyezésre várók	(1) Betöltetlen munkahelyek	(2) Várakozók
	száma (3)		az 1984. július 31-i állapothoz képest, százalékban (4)	
Ajka	232	11	86,9	73,3
Baja	526	38	74,9	146,2
Balassagyarmat	134	8	106,3	114,3
Balatonfüred	22	6	31,4	150,0
Barcs	31	17	142,0	100,0
Békés	103	24	114,4	200,0
Békéscsaba	872	12	89,0	80,0
Berettyóújfalu	2	39	100,0	121,9
Bonyhád	32	14	70,6	107,0
Budapest	15 610	56	86	—
Cegléd	73	50	98,6	102,0
Celldömölk	228	8	76,7	133,3
Csongrád	104	17	85,2	120,8
Csorna	64	5	128,0	125,0
Debrecen	2 449	178	98,8	145,9
Dombóvár	50	14	79,0	93,3
Dorog	962	1	111,0	100,0
Dunakeszi	180	—	88,2	—
Dunaújváros	959	—	77,3	—
Eger	1 211	2	55,4	100,0
Encs	16	26	—	123,3
Esztergom	649	—	131,6	—
Érd	70	66	116,6	90,4
Fehérgyarmat	78	75	56,0	127,0
Gödöllő	255	23	98,4	328,5
Gyöngyös	1 085	16	97,8	160,0
Győr	1 969	5	100,9	71,4
Gyula	393	15	103,7	166,7
Hajdúböszörmény	58	36	90,6	124,1
Hajdúnánás	51	11	100,0	100,0
Hajdúszoboszló	133	—	170,5	—
Hatvan	461	—	73,6	—
Heves	162	64	96,4	91,4
Hódmezővásárhely	438	—	90,7	—
Jászberény	403	8	159,4	160,0
Kalocsa	35	6	92,1	66,7
Kaposvár	787	19	102,6	135,7
Kapuvár	125	5	79,1	83,3
Karcag	75	20	77,3	95,2
Kazincbarcika	305	23	66,8	69,7
Kecskemét	972	17	67,0	170,0
Keszthely	29	29	50,9	107,4
Kiskőrös	19	23	95,0	109,0
Kiskunfélegyháza	306	15	98,4	71,4
Kiskunhalas	373	11	88,8	21,2
Kisújszállás	118	40	62,7	105,2
Kisvárda	413	293	84,1	102,0
Komárom	249	16	111,2	114,3
Komló	80	22	103,9	95,6
Körmend	85	8	76,6	80
Kőszeg	62	—	96,9	—
Leninváros	118	9	104,4	50,0
Lenti	35	23	71,0	143,0
Makó	185	—	101,1	—
Marcali	80	4	470,5	50,0
Mátészalka	200	118	105,6	83,7
Mezőkövesd	48	47	94,1	75,8
Mezőtúr	224	17	119,1	425,0
Miskolc	2 041	40	95,3	62,5
Mohács	139	33	98,5	86,8
Mór	41	1	132,2	100,0
Mosonmagyaróvár	303	2	107,8	100,0
Nagyatád	91	47	137,0	112,0
Nagykanizsa	207	17	105,0	121,4
Nagykőrös	90	2	57,7	100,0
Nyírbátor	61	201	72,6	93,5
Nyíregyháza	1 067	82	84,3	126,2
Orosháza	162	82	103,2	122,4
Oroszlány	515	10	62,3	123,1
Ózd	127	133	118,7	100,8
Paks	122	18	110,9	105,9
Pápa	220	4	91,7	40,0
Pásztó	319	15	82,0	107,1
Pécs	3 208	50	95,7	263,2
Salgótarján	645	14	80,6	100,0
Sárospatak	4	27	—	128,0
Sárvár	128	2	132,8	—
Sátoraljaújhely	45	46	132,4	127,0
Siklós	91	13	111,5	106,3
Siófok	277	4	66,1	100,0
Sopron	836	6	100,5	85,7
Sümeg	73	—	130,9	—
Szarvas	138	21	84,7	123,5
Százhalombatta	25	1	96,1	100,0
Szeged	2 211	5	112,3	100,0
Szeghalom	143	10	150,5	125,0
Szekszárd	507	91	83,3	130,0
Szentendre	412	1	86,5	100,0
Szentes	175	13	97,7	142,8
Szentgotthárd	16	7	53,3	42,8
Szerencs	28	24	84,8	75,0
Székesfehérvár	2 169	84	136,7	99,0
Szigetvár	87	34	110,0	108,0
Szolnok	1 617	56	101,6	100,0
Szombathely	693	—	69,2	—
Tamási	104	38	97,2	158,0
Tapolca	279	19	86,9	95,0
Tata	324	93	55,7	157,6
Tatabánya	831	—	57,6	—
Tiszafüred	5	18	101,8	99,3
Törökszentmiklós	53	17	79,1	188,8
Túrkeve	38	10	17,4	66,7
Vác	334	9	107,3	64,2
Vásárosnamény	73	22	143,0	85,0
Várpalota	340	1	100,0	100,0
Veszprém	1 115	62	95,5	101,6
Zalaegerszeg	211	77	13,2	10,3
Zalaszentgrót	29	8	76,3	57,1
Zirc	128	3	154,2	300,0
Összesen (5)	57 877	3 182	89,2	112,1

Key:

1. Vacancies
2. Jobseekers awaiting placement
3. Number
4. Percent of number cn 31 Jul 84
5. Total

very significant for Hungary, exists since last year when the Tungsram Corporation laid off the 220 workers of its local light source factory, and the Hunnia Hybrid Cooperative Farm Partnership laid off its 50 workers. In Nyirbator, on the other hand, there were no major layoffs. The town traditionally has been providing few job opportunities for its residents.

There were over 100 unemployed jobseekers of record in each of the following three Hungarian cities: Debrecen (178), Ozd (133), and Mateszalka (118). In eleven other provincial centers (Pecs, Oroshaza, Szekesfehervar, Hatvan, Tata, Erd, Nyiregyhaza, Fehergyarmat, Szolnok, Szekszard, and Veszprem) there were between 50 and 100 jobseekers of record at the end of July.

Unemployment in most of the listed localities is structural: jobseekers are unable to fill the often many vacancies, for a variety of reasons--due to a lack of skills, for example. But there are a few localities in Hungary where the number of vacancies falls short of the number of jobseekers even in an absolute sense. In addition to Ozd and Nyiregyhaza as already mentioned, that is the situation at present in Tiszafured, Berettyoujfalu, Satoraljaujhely, Sarospatak and Encs.

There is every indication that Szabolcs-Szatmar among the 19 megyes has the most serious unemployment problems. The history of this megye also reveals what serious consequences result from failure to create enough jobs in a region. The megye now has a population of 578,000. Since the war, every fourth family--about 190,000 persons in all--have moved to other regions in Hungary. This emigration is still continuing: between 1,000 and 1,400 Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye residents, mainly young people at the start of their careers, will be leaving their place of birth, looking for work. Gabor Juhasz, chief of the megye council's labor department, explains: "Investment in Szabolcs- Szatmar Megye has always been lower than in the other regions of Hungary, except in a few years. At the same time, our birthrate is about twice the national average."

According to the ABMH report, the number of jobseekers is Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye was 793 in July. According to the figures compiled by local public administration, however, the number of unemployed jobseekers was 3,600, or more than four times higher. Here again the difference between the two figures stems from the fact that only a fraction of the jobseekers came to the four employment offices operating in the megye. Incidentally, the situation has been steadily deteriorating in recent years. The number of persons gainfully employed dropped by 1,200 the year before last, by 1,840 last year, and by 2,780 in the first half of this year. At the same time, agriculture in the megye is regarded as the "employer of last resort." The local agricultural cooperatives and state farms admit to a disguised unemployment of about 3,000. The situation in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye now, on the eve of the new five-year plan, is the same as it was at the beginning of the 1980's: the number of unemployed jobseekers 5 years from now could reach 7,000 or 7,500. This level of unemployment had already been predicted for 1985, but in the first half of this decade unemployment was finally reduced to half this level, with aid from the central government. During the past four years the megye received 97 million forints from central resources (from the central fund for regional development, for example) to create jobs. According to the regulations, the grants could not exceed 20 percent of the cost per investment project. Such grants have been or are being used to build the Nagykallo plant of the Hungarian Cloth Factory (Magyar Posztogyar), the Nyirbator plant of the Quality Shoe Factory (Minosegi Cipogyar), and the new plant in Fehergyarmat of the Iklad Industrial Instrument Factory (Ipari Muszergyar).

"If we wish to avoid a rise of the surplus manpower in the megye to twice its present level, the limit on grants to establish local industries will have to be raised to 40 or 50 percent of the investment cost per project," muses Gabor Juhasz. According to the labor department chief, Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye is attaching great hopes to the National Planning Office decision that a development plan must be drafted for the economically underdeveloped regions. The eastern part of our easternmost megye--in other words, the Tisza levee, the Szatmar plain, and the South Nyir Region--has the greatest need for new industries and for the development of the industrial infrastructure.

In addition to its territorial dimensions, the social aspects of the problem of rising but unquestionably local unemployment also deserve attention. The declining job opportunities affect primarily the handicapped, the unskilled, the workers whose employment record shows that they quit their last job, and the persons under police supervision. The proportions of Gypsies in all these categories is conspicuously high. The situation of workers left without jobs is the more serious in that they lose not only their wages, but also their sick pay, family allowances and child-care allowances; because in Hungary these benefits are not social entitlements for the time being.

The ABMH is of course seeking also other solutions to alleviate the problems of unemployment, besides finding job opportunities abroad, introducing assistance for retraining, and other measures. The idea perhaps closest to realization is the introduction of public work projects for those who are unable to find other work. The plan at present is to employ such workers for sanitation work, materials handling or park maintenance, for example, and to pay their wages partially or entirely from the state budget. According to some reports, this form of employment, when finally introduced, will be tried out first in Baranya and Szolnok Megyes.

In any event, the situation of unemployed jobseekers in Hungary can be termed rather contradictory at present. For the 15 June 1957 Decree of the Minister of Labor is still in effect. It calls for paying unemployment compensation to workers unable to find jobs. Pursuant to this decree, unemployment compensation may be paid, for example, to urban residents who at their place of residence or in its immediate vicinity are unable to find work corresponding to their skills and physical condition. The amount of unemployment compensation is 30 percent of pay, but at least 300 and not more than 600 forints [a month]. However, the local council may pay unemployment compensation over a period of 6 months at most, from an appropriation that the Ministry of Finance provides for this purpose.

This decree is still in effect, but--as the ABMH has confirmed--it is not being implemented anywhere at present. We wonder what would happen if some unemployed jobseeker were to claim unemployment compensation from the agency specified in the decree: the finance department of some municipal council?

1014
CSO: 2500/143

EDUCATOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING GIFTED STUDENTS

East Berlin JUNGE WELT in German 6 Sep 85 p 6

[Interview with Professor Dr Guenther Hellfeldt, director of the department of pedagogy and psychology at the Wilhelm Pieck University in Rostock, by Marion Klotz: "No One Is Ungifted"; date and place not specified]

> [Text] What are skills? Are they innate? How does one recognize exceptionally gifted people? How do we deal with fostering them? Information is provided by Professor Dr Guenther Hellfeldt, director of the department of pedagogy and psychology at the Wilhelm Pieck University in Rostock, who has worked intensively for years in the area of fostering talent.

[Question] Do you consider yourself gifted?

[Answer] Yes, I would even say broadly gifted. I could have devoted myself to various areas. Skilled labor appeals to me very much, for example. I am an engine fitter and would have liked to have helped build ships. When I was in school I even wanted to become a graphic designer.

[Question] Why then did you devote yourself to pedagogy and psychology?

[Answer] Because looking into human behavior, motivations and actions, as well as passing along my knowledge to younger people, appeals to me. Besides, being gifted is not the same thing as being exceptionally gifted.

[Question] What do you mean by that?

[Answer] Every person has certain premises for achievement which enable him to achieve a great deal in one or several areas. Interest in something, diligence, ambition, pleasure in acting creatively--these are the decisive factors that contribute to developing a skill, which can indeed only come to fruition through intent, successful learning. OK, and as far as the exceptionally gifted are concerned, they distinguish themselves through totally and constantly high achievement in an area, as well as by being very imaginative and inventive or by easily carrying out nearly every task.

[Question] Even a mathematical genius in, say, a circus?

[Answer] Yes, why not? However, despite my esteem for the work of such people, it is not the focus of my interest. I am primarily interested in the broad development of skills for our scientific and technological offspring.

[Question] How many exceptionally gifted students do you think there are in our republic?

[Answer] That's not so easy to say. In a study conducted in 1981 and 1982 in 34 secondary schools with 10 grades in four districts of our country, a study group in our department established that class instructors described 19 percent of their students as exceptionally gifted, while the figure was 14 percent for school directors and 9 percent among students in the ninth grade describing their fellow students. In mathematical and statistical terms, this comes out to 16 to 25 percent of all students. These exceptional students, and primarily those gifted in scientific and technological areas, are of course of particular interest to us today, seen in societal terms. However, this does not mean that other talents are being thoughtlessly neglected. This would contradict the humanistic character of our socialist state.

[Question] Are skills innate?

[Answer] No. No one is gifted from the outset. It is up to parents and educators--to put it succinctly--to make their adolescents gifted. The formation of any gift begins with stimulating creative activity from the earliest age--with technical building blocks or guessing games, for example, which challenge the intelligence of children. If we want to develop talents, the very first thing we must do is teach the ability to think. The only things that are actually innate are certain anatomical and physiological conditions, which in some areas are quite essential. For example, the muscle structure of a dancer or the gripping range of the hands of a pianist.

[Question] Are there people with no skills whatsoever?

[Answer] Every child demonstrates some kind of skill, be it linguistic, mathematical, technical, organizational, in sports or in the visual arts. Initially, a skill often develops through the pleasure in carrying out a task, through the success achieved in doing so. Whereby of course the qualification must be made that levels of skills can be very diverse.

[Question] Is the stimulation of skills then an "invention" of our times?

[Answer] No. It was around earlier. But certainly not to the extent and with the quality seen today, and mostly only with the intention of the "sponsor" to himself receive praise. Take for example Johann Gottlieb Fichte. Born as the son of a ribbon weaver in 1762 in the town of Rammenau in Upper Lusatia he was fortunate enough to be sent to the Pforta School by the landowner Baron von Miltiz, who learned of the boy's talent from the town schoolteacher. Without the vision of his teacher and of this patron, Fichte could scarcely have become the world-famous philosopher that we know him as today.

[Question] How do we currently approach the stimulation of skills in view of the frenzy in scientific development and of the necessity to achieve maximum output in scientific and technical areas even more quickly than before?

[Answer] I would be happy if I could say that things are going well in this area. Unfortunately, however, it is precisely the technical and scientific areas with which we are still dissatisfied. In part, these skills are are not at all being recognized.

[Question] And how can that be changed?

[Answer] Primarily through individual work with every student. The crucial point is thus not only help for boys and girls who have fallen behind, but also challenges for the best students through new and more ambitious exercises. I know that this is no easy task for a teacher in a day-to-day situation. And yet, I talk to my students about this again and again, in order that they in fact see the stimulation of skills as an essential component of day-to-day education work and not as an additional chore. In this way, for example, a student interested in physics can become involved in the preparation of the lesson by the teacher through being entrusted with a particular area that he must convey to his fellow students. I am particularly concerned in this sense with the examination phase of secondary school graduation, which includes practically all of the final semester. I think that this long period could be better used for the individual stimulation of our most talented students.

Of course, there are special classes and schools for exceptionally gifted students. For example, in Karl-Marx-Stadt the fourth special science and technology school in our country--with an emphasis on mechanical engineering--is currently being developed.

[Question] Professor Manfred von Ardenne once said that one could become a good researcher even with poor grades in German. What do you say to that?

[Answer] Yes, of course such people can make outstanding achievements. And yet, I am against stimulating a highly gifted student exclusively in his specialized area. It is precisely they who need a very solid Marxist-Leninist background, extensive knowledge of history and geography, and languages as well. After all, many of them are our future leaders.

[Question] It is also especially important to promote skills outside school, in study groups, in student organizations and in specialist groups.

[Answer] Absolutely. This is why I very much welcome the fact that our youth organization has set a goal of forming 1,000 new study groups--especially in electronics and electronics technology, in construction and in agriculture--before the 11th party congress of the SED. Through this, boys and girls can especially learn to master these areas more independently. And if a skill is to continue to develop, it needs incentives, it needs societal recognition. In competitive sports, this works our fine. On the other hand, the winner of an international mathematics competition, for example, was not even publicly honored by his own school. We should not treat gifted young people like this.

[Question] Boys and girls also need contact with outstanding innovators, skilled workers and scientists. How can we encourage this?

[Answer] Researching and puzzling over things can ultimately only be experienced and comprehended through personal contact such as this. Naturally, such relations do not develop on their own. The members of the FDJ [Free German Youth] can themselves take responsibility for organizing them. A good example of this--as well as of the fact that new skills are always being added--is provided by Robotron Dresden through computer courses. Company engineers are involved here with some 60 interested students and are helping to develop skills in this area. This stimulating atmosphere is present in our schools and at the factories whenever educational collectives, sponsors and FDJ groups can talk together about pedagogic intentions and the students can themselves make suggestions.

12271
CSO: 2300/65

TREATMENT OF RURAL THEME IN LITERATURE

Warsaw KULTURA in Polish No 17, 25 Sep 85 pp 1,4

[Interview with Julian Kawalec by Maciej Chrzanowski; date and place not specified]

> [Text] When I looked towards the village from the fields, it did not stir, as if it were deserted. But I knew that somewhere in the orchards, behind the fence, in the barn or beyond the corner of a house there was watching with ancient, red eyed, rabbit-like vigilance the eye of the village and it sees me even if I do not see it.
> Julian Kawalec: "Szukam domu" (Searching for a Home)

[Question] To what extent has literature in its representation of the so-called rural theme, reflecting the transformation of the post-war Polish village, documented its actual change?

[Answer] I believe that it has been extensive. Literature has depicted the problems of the village, its inhabitants, reality, culture and, in an indirect, artistic manner, of course, if authentic in its portrayal of the changes that have taken place. These changes were so violent, tremendous and so profound that writers were forced to realize its reality rather than creating a variation of it. After the war, perhaps the most significant, piercing, most moving events imaginable had in fact taken place in the countryside. The most pronounced example of this, however, is the movement of people, changes in their environment and lifestyles, that which is often referred to as progress. Similar occurrences had to become a subject of literature. The village, its environment, saw to this.

And so I have to confirm the truth of what you had asked. However, let us not forget that literature is an art form whose nature it is to systematically present the full view of the world in order to do this in an appropriate manner. Often the task is tedious, beginning from a first emotion which then leads to an orderly, rational reflection.

[Question] My question implies the charge sometimes put forward by critics that literature on rural themes is mythologizing, idealizing, that it does not have anything in common with the realities it supposedly portrays.

[Answer] Mythologizing, a myth. There is no truth in this whatsoever! It is warranted by reality itself, justified by everything on earth. A myth! How do I understand it? There exists a style, perhaps born of affection. Even if I am furnished with a mythological land, peasant, bread, work, I think of it as a sign of affection. Already in my early life, as a child, as a boy, I was accustomed to hard work. Whenever I had gone to the fields with my grandfather to plow, he went on the land as if he were walking into a church. Perhaps even with more respect. He prayed before the plow. He treated the land as if it were something holy. He did everything he could to replenish the land. When the field was plowed and harrowed and grandfather finished sowing the land, for sowing had to be done by someone with experience, he then backed away and examined the field. With his hands, he removed clods of earth from the balk and threw them on his plot of land, believing that each lump of earth effected growth. He considered the land to be a thing of praise, a thing of holiness. He imposed a higher value on the land because there was little of it, because it provided subsistence. It was seen as a type of deity, resulting in the myth that later reverted to literature. One should not consider mythology as being a demeaning factor, particularly when myths exist in life, are creative and carry ever changing meaning.

I cannot advise critics; they are individuals with their own points of view. It would, however, be ideal if they in fact could look at its source, asking themselves how the myth arose. A myth does not always fall from the sky or arise out of thin air. It is a flower rooted in actual experiences. All myths arise from childhood experiences. When a piece of bread fell on the floor or on the ground, one had to immediately pick it up and kiss it, begging its forgiveness. Father saw to this either with a stick or belt. We were taught to have respect for common things. After all, land is a common thing; to us it was dark in color, ash-like and silty. An agronomist could describe it more precisely. For the most part, the peasant knew that the land gave him life. That is why when the fields were covered with sheafs and the weather was good, the peasant went to work the fields even on Sunday.

[Question] Sir, you always use the past tense in speaking of rural life.

[Answer] Unfortunately, yes.

[Question] You provoke me then to ask my next question in this manner: is the rural theme only a form of intellectual sentiment, does it have anything in common with plebeian literature and with those values that are often attributed to it?

[Answer] I understand your doubts. Let us again return to mythology. During the war, the front stood near the area where I lived. Our village was liberated in July, the month when the harvest began. Even though the Germans were shooting at them from the other side of the Vistula River, near the mouth of the San River, overlooking our valley and village, the peasant men went to the fields to scythe. My father was one of them. There was a large haystack on his field and when the schrapnel fell too thickly, he lay in it, covering himself. When the shooting stopped, he continued to scythe. He knew that a day of rest was not going to save him and his family but rather the result of the harvest. Such situations demand mythological treatment.

[Question] We again return to your childhood and again you use the past tense when speaking of the peasant way.

[Answer] I am returning to the days of my childhood because I am referring to my experiences. I often ponder the meaning of my work. Why do I write? In reality, a person writes of his own accord, yet I have my doubts. I can only say that I would like to tie the past with the present because a considerable amount of ills could be corrected or removed with the help of the past, a good past. I am speaking mainly of ethical values, morals, relation to work, thrift, respect for a hardworking person.

No one in the village laughed at anyone who was disfigured by hard work. It was prohibited, for this was a saintly person, one whose sainthood arose from his hard work. He was referred to as a worker, not in today's meaning of the word, but as one devoted to work.

I indeed write about these positive traits, even though they were not the only ones to be found in the countryside. Transmitting positive traditions would prove useful. The present should not loathe the past which has a bearing on tomorrow and influences the direction of dreams.

[Question] A certain cult often develops around the most straight-forward of occupations. They become glorified and placed above all others. I'm not sure whether this is the best plan of action for the future, a way of thinking making it possible for us to enter the 21st century.

[Answer] Yes, exactly.

[Question] This observation contains a certain paradox, a certain injustice, because in all practicality, only the rural them in literature has presented an ethos of peasant work, one which the worker or intellectual has not lived to see. Perhaps that is why the most highly anticipated publications are those concerned with the rural them. And with such a large following, increased demands are placed on this literature, readers do not, for instance, want to be satisfied with the presentation of simple contrasts between the city and village; for instance, in the village people work, but in the city, it is uncertain what they do.

[Answer] Please, this would be an exaggeration. This would only be said by dogmatists and schematists. A work ethos does in fact concern, as you have said, the simplest of work. But one can, after all, convey its practice and principles to all other situations. This does not only concern fully realizing a given task. A mental base is also important, as is philosophy. The philosophy that existed was as follows: grandson, if you do not work hard then you will never achieve anything; or, to achieve anything requires you to work hard. This could also be easily applied to other occupations, whether physical or intellectual. It is possible to work hard not only in agriculture, for as we both know, one can equally work hard in front of a desk.

Therefore, I do not see any limitations and hence continue to return to the past, to the order, past, present, future. Progress is not an automatic process. Sometimes I have to back up, even fail in order for it to be easier to move ahead in the future. I have an incentive, I have an example I can use to motivate myself. I am of another generation. You are young; perhaps this is why my words may sound like the grumblings of an old man. I do not think of myself as such, but rather as one who is cognizant of the future. It, however, angers and worries me that one could cast away good baggage along the road, apparently because of a sudden change in culture. One cannot relieve oneself of one's past with inpunity. Culture is a continuous process, a series of events.

[Question] I fear, however, that some sort of intellectual sentiment is connected with this. I am certain that we are not speaking of the type of culture and personal philosophy which could shape the thinking of today's village.

[Answer] The contemporary village is of a different sort. It is as if it no longer exists. The village has undergone change. It has become wealthier and there no longer is a hunger for land. If we speak of economic factors, one can see many positive changes in the village. Beautiful homes (made of brick or cinder block) are to be found in the village where once there were only ones made of straw and wood. The peasant was waiting for civilization. He was never backward. He had always dreamt of owning machines but could never have them. Unfortunately, he bowed so low to the civilized lady that it is somewhat disquieting, because a peasant who forgets who he is becomes empty. He has no opportunity to reflect on his social position and therefore loses his identity. He knows more of the world than of himself.

[Question] Perhaps this is only transitory?

[Answer] I suppose it could be. The phenomenon, however, is troubling and exemplifies a departure from cultural interests. Currently, there is a drive to own more land. Villagers are buying more material goods in order to appease their hunger after a time of shortages. The village is saturating itself, even more so than in other areas, but its inhabitants continue to work hard.

Pre-war performers of Moliere and Fredro had to play in barns because there were no culture clubs. Today, the rural area is filled with them, often built by the people themselves, and people rejoice over them, but do not use them. They do not have the time or simply do not wish to have it. They work in industry or on the land and only think of becoming rich.

There is no such thing as a peasant any more. He is now called a producer, a term which he dislikes because it sounds as if he were a machine being turned on and off, on and off. At the very most, he will say that he is a farmer but not a peasant.

And the word peasant? Even if the word peasant is pejorative to some people, it is for all practical purposes a description of a certain type of person. It not only refers to an attachment to an occupation but also to a faith. Perhaps this was true at one time but now is not? No longer is there faith in the land, faith in a place, stubbornness, in the good sense of the word, and perseverance.

People now yearn to live in a new apartment building, in a small apartment. A boy from the village who decides to stay on his father's land, and there are not many, has a problem finding a wife because girls too are scurrying to live in apartment buildings.

[Question] Sir, you are a writer and not a sociologist on village life. Let us resume our discussion of literary output itself. What is in store for the future, what sort of artistic consequences will arise from these problems?

[Answer] These problems are inspirational. They create a feeling of sorrow, yet at the same time, one of joy. It is a feeling of ambivalence. I am pleased that the village is different from what it was, that it is prosperous and modern, though often ugly in appearance, pretentious and tending to imitate all urban social ills. Yet at the same time, it saddens me that it has changed, that rusticity, in the best sense of the word, could not be preserved. Again I am talking too much about the village itself. Let us return to literature.

[Question] In that case, let us try again. What next? What will result from this transformation? What will follow Mysliwski's "Kamieniu na kamieniu" (A Rock on a Rock) which is recognized as the culmination of a certain developmental stage in the rural theme?

[Answer] What next? There is still much that needs to be done.

[Question] How does it appear in your case? Where are you taking it?

[Answer] I will also continue in my work. My next book which is still in the writing stage consists of chaotic entries, points of reference, wanderings of the imagination from the past to the present, even into the future. The book is autobiographical and carries the title "Biadolenia" (Lamentations). The title may not appeal to everyone, but I will insist on its being called "Biadolenia". Let us say that the book discusses the past and the present, and provokes a kind of confrontation. I would like for this book to show the purpose for a mythological approach and its strong presence. Why did I write in such a way? Some believe that it was not because of some deeper motives but that it simply took my fancy. No, this was not the reason. I want to prove that myths have a deeper purpose, that their justifications lie in life, in the land which sustains them. Though imagination also plays a certain role, it does not constitute the core of the work. I treat this book as if it were already a certain recapitulation of my life.

[Question] Isn't it still too early for this?

[Answer] It seems that a person always likes to relate his life; apparently there must be some reason for this.

In this book, I did not give much thought to writing style, artistry, if one can term it that, or literary character. I even added journalistic passages. What will come of all this? Well, that will depend on your critic friends.

If the village and its inhabitants have found themselves in a transitory period then perhaps my works are also in such a stage, maybe the negative "literary" form does indeed reflect this. The villager, the one who had left for the city, often wanted to scrape away his rusticity, his peasant origin. This was all unnecessary. He thought that this was of no use to him and even an embarrassment, when in fact it sometimes was to his benefit. His origins gave him his originality, his identity. He was interesting just as he was; yet he threw away his old knapsack, shed his peasant skin and tried to wear city clothes. They, however, did not suit him and he became a nobody; not this and not that. His appearance was comical. He became brutal in his desire to become a city person. He longed for power. He laid Persian rugs in his office, covered the doors with leather, had potted palms, legally purchased a rifle because, after all, he once poached. I can understand this but yet it does upset me, worry me and, at times, move me.

[Question] This type of compensation?

[Answer] Exactly. This is how we must understand it, as a compensation. This also acts as a means in bringing harm to himself and to others. If such a person loses his authenticity, then no one will accept him. He rejects his old surroundings and becomes a careerist who wants to succeed at all cost, even at the cost of others. He wants to be the pride of the village. I am critical of such an attitude, but at the same time do feel some pity for him. I grew familiar with this character. I tried to save him, my hero, but was not able to. I spoke to the characters in my book straightforwardly, addressing them in the familiar form, but they were not afraid. They slipped from beneath my pen. Life punished them.

We must rescue certain values or at least make an attempt to. It is not just because of the beauty of the past that we should do this. The goals are very practical. Do we not need good work? They are essential in attaining a full culture, making it versatile and flowing. The present can be described as an arrow pointing to the past and future but not as a justification to reverting to prejudice, to harming the village, to backwardness, but rather to return to valued traditions because they enrich. The poor, indigent village shaped things of value which should become known to the nation, to the country, in order for it to become habit.

After all, Poland is rural, irrespective of the number of people living in the city. It is rural, despite industrialization and a flight from the village.

[Question] Will this trend not end? Does the city continue to have much to offer?

[Answer] The trend will slow down. Today only empty ambition motivates a person to seek out the city because an easier and better life can be had in the country. Even reverse situations now exist. I know of people who returned to the country, motivated, of course, by a yearning to make money, which is normal for everyone wants to make more money. City people are even buying land. I know of Varsovians who are raising animals, splendidly I should add, in the Bieszczady mountains. They live magnificiently, their life is superb. They have fallen in love with this new found lifestyle. Such cases exist.

[Question] These cases and trends are still beyond the rural theme's scope of vision. Did the rural theme not in fact get caught up in a pattern? Aren't its works better, more artistically perfect and more real, yet not representing a full picture. Therefore, isn't the rural theme characterized by diminishing cognitive values?

[Answer] Yes, perhaps you are right.

[Question] Has this literature become classicized?

[Answer] Perhaps it has.

[Question] Is it not threatened by a vicious cycle of repetition and self-imitation?

[Answer] Sir, there may be some truth in what you say but I believe that this drama should be treated somewhere else. Presently the aforementioned drama is not so obvious nor so spectacular. This drama is, however, worth tracing and using as a central theme in future novels, as would writing more books on the subject in an attempt to rescue positive rural traditions and values. The importance of rusticity has as yet not been fully penetrated. I believe that this task will never end. The subject will never be exhausted. To a responsible person, to a person with imagination, to a quick observer, this will continue to be a burning question. The countryside is alive. It is diverse, segmentalized and assumes different attitudes and gestures. It appears in a different light. It is possible to perceive this in Warsaw, Cracow, Paris. The same can be said of rusticity. It is difficult for me now to say what the new subject matter will be or the desired evolutionary course. I am, however, convinced that village life will continue to constitute a rich source of subject matter wherever it may be conveyed, even to the city.

I believe that the above mentioend task will be assumed by younger writers. They will do something with it. What? I do not know. I myself still have much to do.

[Question] Sir, do you see the possibility of a school of writing which will continue in this work? Is it not true that many gifted, young writers, who started out supporting and had a collective fascination with the rural theme, later quickly withdrew from it?

[Answer] Of course. Jozef Lozinski, as a matter of fact, and he made a wise decision. He once said to me privately that I had not finished something, that I had not resolved something. I answered him by saying that he was, after all, still young, talented and in good writing form and, therefore, he should complete this or move on and develop it. I told him that he should make it better, that he should patch up the holes, those holes which he found in my works. He should correct them and expand on them. A younger person, after all, has different experiences, he views things differently. I myself attempted to transmit only some of my experiences. I do not believe I would be able to write on all of them. Maybe forthcoming books will partly fill in these gaps such as my "Biadolenia" which is to be published by the People's Publishing House [LSW] and novels to be published by the State Publishing Institute.

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East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

October 1985 Economic Results Summarized
(Marie Hormannova, Alena Polakova; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 48, 1985) 1

November 1985 Economic Results Summarized
(Marie Hormannova, Alena Polakova; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 51/52, 1985) 5

Agricultural Land Preservation and Improvement Discussed
(Cestmir Kastanek; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 8, 1985) . 9

HUNGARY

Scientific Council To Guide Business, Market Research Institute
(KULGAZDASAG, No 11, 1985) 18

POLAND

Industry Merger Trend Criticized
(Pawel Ruszkowski, Zbigniew R. Winiarski; POLITYKA, No 45, 9 Nov 85) 22

Industry Cooperation With Foreign Trade Sector Discussed
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 4 Dec 85) 26

Deputies Debate Financial Situation
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 14-15 Dec 85) 28

Catholic Press Article on Reform Failings
(Jerzy Surdykowski; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 50, 15 Dec 85) 30

Trade With China Increases Clothing Supplies
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 34

Productivity Rate Fails To Reach 1980 Level
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 35

Enterprise Finance Policy in 1986
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 37

Polish-Swiss Commission Assesses Trade Relations
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21-22 Dec 85) 39

Paper Views Shipbuilding Industry in 1985
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 30 Dec 85) 40

Gdansk Shipyard Annual Output
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 31 Dec 85-1 Jan 86) 42

YUGOSLAVIA

Briefs

Uranium Production 43
Slovenian Nuclear Waste Dump 43
Oil Pipeline Operative 43
Computerized Control Units for USSR 44

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BCP Daily on World Reaction to Anti-Libyan Sanctions
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 9 Jan 86) 45

Dailies' Reaction to U.S. Sanctions Against Libya
(Various sources, various dates) 47

Rajiv Gandhi Receives Kubadinski in Bombay
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 9 Dec 85) 50

BCP Daily Discusses Human Rights in East and West
(Serafim Severnyak; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Dec 85) 52

Zhivkov Statements on Receiving Ambassadors
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 18 Dec 85) 54

BTA Deputy Director on Geneva Summit
(BTA, 30 Dec 85) 57

Army Daily Discusses Party Leadership
(Rayko Raykov; NARODNA ARMIY, 9 Jan 86) 59

Yordanov Attends Meeting on Library Improvement
(Sofia Domestic Service, 10 Jan 86) 63

Protocol Signed With Tanzanian Party Delegation
(Sofia Domestic Service, 13 Jan 86) 64

Briefs

Swedish Ambassador Departs 65
Departing Japanese, Kuwait, Envoys 65
Departing PRC Ambassador Awarded 65
Departing Nicaraguan Ambassador Awarded 66
Yordanov at Meeting on Video Programs 66
Argentine CP Leader Receives Khristov 66
Zhivkov Receives Japanese Envoy 66

POLAND

Response to Church-State Polemics in Party Journal
(Janusz Fastyn; NOWE DROGI, No 10, Oct 85) 67

'Consensus': New Church-State Dialogue Group
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 4 Nov 85) 69

Jaruzelski Addresses Ideological Conference
(Wojciech Jaruzelski; Warsaw Domestic Service, 27 Nov 85). 70

Passport, Currency Exchange, Customs Regulations
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Dec 85) 76

PZPR Program for Intelligentsia
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 5 Dec 85) 78

KULTURA Commentary on Socialist-Realism
(Andrzej Skoczylas; KULTURA, 11 Dec 85) 82

Czyrek Meets CC Lecturers on International Situation
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14/15 Dec 85) 85

Official Discusses General Prosecutor's Powers, Duties
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16 Dec 85) 87

Bednarski Heads PZPR Delegation Visit to Spain
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16 Dec 85) 89

PZPR Control Commission on Party Sanctions
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14/15 Dec 85) 90

PZPR Central Committee Commissions Meet
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Dec 85) 91

Plenum Resolution on Tenth PZPR Congress
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 23 Dec 85) 94

Jaruzelski's Address to 23d Plenum, PZPR Central Committee
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 23 Dec 85) 98

Composition of PZPR Congress Commission
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Dec 85) 108

New Government Appointments Reported
(Various sources, various dates) 111

Vice Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Food 111
Under Secretary of State, Council of Ministers 111
New Lodz President 112
New Poznan Provincial Head 112
Secretary of State in Agriculture Ministry 113

OPZZ Discusses Effective Work Time
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 114

Control Functions of Sejm Described
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 115

New Tasks to Sejm Supreme Chamber of Control
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 28-29 Dec 85) 117

Law on Constitutional Tribunal Takes Effect
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 2 Jan 86) 118

Illegal Printing House in Czestochowa
(TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, 2 Jan 86) 119

Messner Receives USSR's Antonov
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Jan 86) 120

218 Persons Released From Prisons
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 3 Jan 86) 121

PAP Poll on New Year Outlook
(PAP, 6 Jan 86) 122

Gromyko Receives New Polish Ambassador
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Jan 86) 124

Press Council Examines Socioeconomic Draft Plan
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Jan 86) 126

Briefs

Young State Bureaucrats Meet 127
Cuban Cultural-Educational Cooperation 127
Natorf at Student Union Session 127
Provisional National Council Meeting 127
Friendship Society Anniversary 127
Japanese Unionists Visit OPZZ 128
Academic-Sejm Delegate at UN 128
PZPR Health, Environment Commission Meets 128
Bloc Journalists Conclude Meeting 128

Peace Seminar Concludes 129
Political Talks With Dutch 129
Educational Cooperation With Bulgaria 129
Pope Sends Hospital Gift 130
Sejm Calendar Changed 130
Lublin Worker-Peasant Inspectorate 130
Messner, Jaruzelski Popularity Discussed 130
Tarnow First Secretary Retires 131

ROMANIA

Press Treatment of U.S. Sanctions Against Libya
(Various sources, 9 Jan 86) 132

State Security Party Aktiv Cable to Ceausescu
(Nicolae Ceausescu; SCINTEIA, 9 Jan 86) 134

Interior Ministry Party Aktiv Cable to Ceausescu
(SCINTEIA, 11 Jan 86) 137

Law on Agriculture, Food Plan for 1986
(SCINTEIA, 19 Dec 85) 139

YUGOSLAVIA

Albanian Writer Kadare Chided for Anti-Serb Statements
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 27 Dec 85) 148

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

Digital Processing and Space Filtration of Sonar Signals
(Andrzej Stepnowski; PRZEGLAD TELEKOMMUNIKACYJNY,
No 4, Apr 85) 150

Performance Testing of Semiconductor, Pulsed Lasers
(Tadeusz Reczynski; PRZEGLAD TELEKOMUNIKACYJNY, No 4, Apr 85) 153

OCTOBER 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 48, 1985 p 2

[Article by Eng Marie Hormannova and Eng Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office: "October 1985"]

[Text] The results attained in the development of the national economy for October were tied in continuously with the development trends of the preceding months. The economic plans of enterprises and organizations were fulfilled with respect to the main indicators in general. The rate of growth of the principal indicators was influenced also by an additional day of available working time than was the case in the same month of last year.

From the beginning of the year to the end of October the economic plans were also generally well secured with respect to basic indicators. During 10 months of the year, given the same number of working days, the annual state plan for gross industrial production was fulfilled 83.2 percent; the plan for construction volume executed by the industry's own work force, 83.6 percent; and the procurement plan for slaughter animals, including poultry, 84.2 percent; the retail turnover plan for principal trading systems, 80.3 percent; the total import plan in FOB prices, 75.8 percent; and the total export plan in FOB prices, 80.7 percent.

In industry the volume of gross production for October attained a level of Kcs 63.5 billion, that is to say, an increase of 5.7 percent over October of last year; average daily production rose by 2.5 percent. October plans for production were fulfilled by industrial enterprises at an overall level of 102.8 percent.

The volume of gross production produced for the period January through October, which amounted to Kcs 580.5 billion, was higher by 3.4 percent over the 10-month period of last year, given the same number of working days; the annual state plan has set the increment in gross production at 2.5 percent. The highest rate of growth with respect to gross production for the period January through October was attained in the electrotechnical industry (107.4), in general engineering (106.5), and in the light industry area, in the clothing industry (105.6). Also, with respect to the principal industrial products, the production plan in terms of volume units, was generally exceeded, with particular emphasis on the production of electric energy and steel tubing.

While the overall plan was exceeded, some 205 industrial enterprises failed to meet their production targets for the 10-month period, that is to say, 23.9 percent of the total number of enterprises. Compared to the same period of last year, adjusted outputs in industry rose by the end of October by 5.1 percent. With respect to this indicators, economic plans were fulfilled at a level of 100.5 percent. More than one-fifth of the enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for adjusted labor outputs for this period.

The growth of gross production as well as adjusted labor outputs for the period January through October was influenced primarily by the growth of productivity. During this period, the number of workers increased by 0.6 percent over the same 10-month period of last year, which represents a lower increment in employment than was planned for the entire year; productivity of labor, computed in terms of gross production, increased by 2.5 percent (the annual planned increment is 2.0 percent), and productivity of labor resulting from adjusted labor outputs rose by 4.5 percent.

Deliveries of production in individual economic directions of sales were higher for the period January through October than during the same period of last year; in this period, economic plans were exceeded in their totality. Despite the overall exceeding of planned tasks, a number of industrial enterprises failed to meet their goals in the period January through October.

In the construction industry, the volume of construction work executed by the industry's workers in October attained a value of Kcs 8.5 billion which, compared to the same month of last year, represents an increase of 3.6 percent. Average daily production in the construction industry, however, declined by 0.7 percent in October. Economic plans pertaining to construction work were fulfilled at a level of 100.2 percent in October.

In the period January through October, construction enterprises executed construction work valued at Kcs 79.8 billion. The increase in construction work compared to the same period of last year was 1.3 percent and, in comparison to the plan for the entire year, was higher (the planned increment is 0.7 percent). During the period under consideration, the economic plans for production were fulfilled by construction enterprises generally at a level of 100.1 percent, even though more than 35 percent of the enterprises failed to fulfill their production goals.

Adjusted labor outputs in the construction industry, valued at Kcs 33.8 billion, were higher for the period January through October by 4.1 percent in comparison to the same period last year; the economic plans of adjusted labor outputs were fulfilled by construction enterprises at a level of 100.7 percent. Roughly one-fourth of the enterprises failed to fulfill the plan with respect to this particular indicator.

On the basis of the volume of construction work, the productivity of labor rose by 1.0 percent during the period January through October (the annual planned increment was 0.1 percent). Productivity on the basis of adjusted labor outputs rose by 3.8 percent.

With respect to supplier construction, some 40,228 apartment units were delivered by the end of October which, compared to the period January through October of last year, was an increase of 10.5 percent. During this period, the plan for apartment construction was fulfilled 102.2 percent.

In agriculture, fall field work developed more favorably than during last year. Some 81.8 percent of the planned areas of corn for grain were harvested by 5 November; sugar beet was harvested from 88.9 percent of the planned areas. Winter grain crops were planted by the same date on an area totaling 1.51 million hectares, that is to say, on 18,000 hectares more than last year. Fall plowing was carried out on 2,734,000 hectares, which represents 50,000 more hectares than during 1984.

The procurement plan for livestock products was exceeded in October for poultry, milk, and eggs; it was not fulfilled with respect to procurement of slaughter animals. Overall, 162,000 tons of slaughter animals were procured in October, including poultry (some 6,000 tons less than last year), 509 million liters of milk (23.8 million liters more than last year), and 256 million eggs (1.6 million more than last year).

In public freight transportation, October saw the movement of 61.2 million tons of goods. Compared to October of last year, this was an increase of 2.0 percent; the October transport plans were fulfilled 102.7 percent. Transport plans were exceeded by railroad transportation as well as by transportation conducted by the CSAD Enterprise. During this month, the plan for river transportation was not fulfilled.

The volume of goods transported from the beginning of the year to the end of October (538.1 million tons) was lower by 2.5 percent in comparison with the same period of last year (in railroad transportation, lower by 2.8 percent; in CSAD transportation, lower by 2.6 percent; and with respect to river transportation, lower by 3.2 percent). The average daily freight loadings in terms of freight car units declined in the period January through October compared to the same period of last year by 3.1 percent. The average freight car turnaround time, measured in terms of days, was increased by 6.1 percent to 4.2 days.

In domestic trade, the pace of retail trade turnover increased in October. In organizations of the principal trading systems, merchandise valued at Kcs 22.3 billion was sold which, compared to October of last year, represents an increase of 6.8 percent. The high rates of growth pertaining to retail turnover in October were attained particularly by the Department Store organization and by the Industrial Products Stores organization. Retail turnover for the 10-month period (Kcs 200.9 billion) was higher compared to the period January through October of last year by 4.2 percent, which corresponds roughly to the intentions expressed by the annual state plan for all trading systems.

In foreign trade during the period of January through October, the rate of exports was generally higher than that planned for the entire year. The growth in imports generally does not attain the level of annual planned rates. Of the annual state plan of exports to socialist countries, some 80.4 percent was fulfilled from the beginning of the year to the end of October; some 81.3 percent of the exports to nonsocialist countries was accomplished. With respect to the annual plan of imports from socialist countries, 79.8 percent was fulfilled and 66.9 percent with respect to imports from nonsocialist countries was accomplished in terms of the annual state plan.

The status of currency in circulation by 31 October 1985 was Kcs 54.2 billion, that is to say, an increase of Kcs 2.2 billion over last year.

Basic Indicators of National Economic Developments in October 1985, Increase Over Comparable 1984 Period (in percent)

Basic Indicators	Oct	Jan-Oct	State Plan*
Deliveries of the centrally administered industries for:			
Investments at wholesale prices	...	8.3	...
Domestic market			
At wholesale prices	...	2.3	...
At retail prices	...	1.1	...
Export to socialist countries			
At wholesale prices	...	7.4	...
At FOB prices	...	8.2	...
Export to nonsocialist countries			
At wholesale prices	...	3.0	...
At FOB prices	...	1.8	...
Other sales for industrial production and other operations at wholesale prices	...	3.6	...
Volume of gross industrial production	5.7	3.4	2.9
Average number of employees	0.5	0.6	0.9
Labor productivity based on industrial production	5.2	2.9	2.0
Construction industry			
Construction work performed with internal labor resources	3.6	1.3	0.7
Average number of employees	1.0	0.3	0.6
Labor productivity based on construction work	2.6	1.0	0.1
Housing units delivered by contracting enterprises	32.6	10.5	25.3
Procurement			
Slaughter animals (including poultry)	0.0	-1.2	-1.1
Milk	4.9	1.4	-2.1
Eggs	0.6	-0.5	-6.4
Retail turnover of the main trade systems	6.8	4.2	4.1
Foreign trade**			
Exports to socialist countries	...	6.1	3.4
Exports to nonsocialist countries	...	0.1	-2.4
Imports from socialist countries	...	4.1	5.0
Imports from nonsocialist countries	...	-0.4	9.1

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* Compared to actual results in 1984.

** Data taken from implementation of federal plan in 1985 plan methodology (according to Government Decree No 308/84).

5911
CSO: 2400/125

ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NOVEMBER 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 51/52, 1985 p 2

[Article by Eng Marie Hormannova and Eng Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office: "November 1985"]

[Text] By the end of November (in November, as was the case during 11 months of this year, there was one less workday than last year), the following percentages of the state plan were fulfilled: 92.0 percent of the volume of gross production in industry; 92.1 percent of the volume of construction work executed by the industry's own workers; 93.0 percent of the procurement plan for slaughter animals (including poultry); 89.8 percent of the retail trade turnover recorded by the principal trading systems; 85.1 percent of the overall volume of imports at FOB prices; and 89.3 percent of the overall volume of exports at FOB prices.

Compared to the same month of last year, the volume of gross industrial production rose by 0.4 percent; this volume rose by 3.2 percent for the period January through November. Gross production over the 11-month period, valued at Kcs 642 billion, represents 92.0 percent of the annual task. The highest growth of gross production in the period January through November was achieved in the electrotechnical industry, in general engineering, in the cellulose and paper industries, and in the clothing industry.

Industrial enterprises in general fulfilled the assigned economic plan targets for production for the month of November 101.7 percent, for the period January through November 101.0 percent. All planning groups in industry exceeded plan goals for the 11-month period. From the standpoint of individual enterprises, however, plan fulfillment proceeded in a differentiated manner. Even though the number of enterprises failing to fulfill their production plans in comparison to the previous period was smaller, nevertheless more than one-fifth of the enterprises failed to fulfill their production goals for the period January through November.

With respect to all principal industrial products, the production plan in terms of volume units was exceeded. Overall, for the 11-month period, electric energy amounting to 73 billion kwh was produced, as were 8.751 million tons of pig iron, 13.787 million tons of raw steel, 24.282 million tons of black coal, and 91.765 million tons of brown coal and lignite.

Industrial enterprises fulfilled adjusted labor outputs at an overall level of 100.4 percent although virtually one-fourth of the enterprises which comprise the plan of adjusted labor outputs, failed to attain their planned goals. Lower fulfillments of the plan of adjusted labor outputs were recorded primarily by enterprises in the glass industry, in the ceramics and porcelain industry, and in the general engineering industry.

The growth in industrial production and the exceeding of the plan for production tasks were assured over the 11-month period primarily by higher labor productivity. Compared to the period January through November of last year, the number of workers in industry increased by 0.6 percent; nevertheless, it remained beneath the planned level. The productivity of labor based on gross production increased by 2.6 percent; recomputed in terms of the same number of workdays, it rose by 3.0 percent (the annual state plan called for increments in productivity of 2.0 percent).

In the construction industry, the volume of construction work delivered in November was 2.4 percent lower than last year; average daily production last month increased by 2.0 percent.

From the beginning of the year through the end of November, construction volume was valued at Kcs 87.9 billion which is 1.1 percent more than the 11-month period of last year. Daily production increased by 1.5 percent. Construction enterprises fulfilled the economic targets for production by the end of November at an overall level of 100.1 percent although virtually 30 percent of the enterprises fell behind in their production targets. By the end of November, 92.1 percent of the annual state plan for construction work had been fulfilled.

Productivity in the construction industry rose for the period January through November by 0.8 percent in comparison with the same period of last year whereas the state plan anticipated an increase of 0.1 percent. The plan of adjusted labor outputs in the construction industry was fulfilled 100.7 percent for the period January through November; more than one-fourth of the construction enterprises failed to fulfill their plans of adjusted labor outputs for that period.

In housing construction, some 48,724 apartment units were completed by the end of November, which is 65.8 percent of the annual planned target.

In agriculture, the plan for procurement of livestock products was fulfilled as follows: slaughter animals, 101.1 percent (including slaughter cattle, 107.3 percent; slaughter hogs, 95.5 percent); slaughter poultry, 104.7 percent; milk, 103.9 percent; and eggs, 94.9 percent. In comparison with November of 1984, last month saw the procurement of 2.7 million tons of slaughter animals (including poultry) and 701,000 liters of milk more, while 33 million fewer eggs were procured.

In transportation, the plan for public transport of goods in November was fulfilled 98.4 percent, including railroad transportation (99.2 percent), CSAD transportation (97.7 percent), and river transportation (96.5 percent). From the beginning of the year through the end of November, public freight transportation moved 594 million tons of goods, that is to say, 2.9 percent fewer goods than during the same period of last year. This decline was largely shared by freight transportation executed by the CSAD Enterprise (3.2 percent less); transportation of goods by rail decreased by 2.7 percent. The plan for public transport of goods for the period January through November was fulfilled roughly 98.1 percent (railroad transportation 97.2 percent, CSAD transportation 99.1 percent, and river transportation 93.7 percent). Average daily freight car loadings for the period January through November declined compared to last year by 3.3 percent. The average freight car turnaround time increased by 6.3 percent and amounted to 4.19 days.

In domestic trade, the initiation of pre-Christmas sales was reflected in November. Retail trade turnover in organizations of the principal trading systems attained virtually Kcs 23.5 billion, that is to say, a 3.4-percent increase over last year. The growth of retail turnover was reflected particularly in the fruit and vegetable sales organization (by 23.6 percent), in the Department Store organization (by 11.6 percent), and in the footwear sales outlets (by 6.3 percent). On the other hand, the furniture sales outlets failed to reach the level they attained last November with respect to retail trade turnover.

The development of retail trade turnover recorded by the principal trading systems for the period January through November generally tied in with the results attained during the previous seasons of this year when retail trade turnover was roughly developing in harmony with the intentions of the annual state plan for the principal trading systems. In comparison with the period January through November of 1984, retail trade turnover of the principal trading systems this year increased by 4.1 percent, that is to say, it was in harmony with the expectations of the annual state plan.

In foreign trade, in comparison with the annual state plan, exports generally rose in the period of January through November more rapidly, including exports to individual groups of countries. From the beginning of the year to the end of November, generally 89.3 percent of the annual state plan of exports was fulfilled (including exports to socialist countries by 88.5 percent and to nonsocialist countries by 91.1 percent). The intentions of the state annual plan are being exceeded with respect to rate even by imports from socialist countries. The rate of imports from nonsocialist countries did increase in comparison to previous months but failed to reach the volume stipulated in the annual state plan. With respect to the annual state plan for imports, some 85.1 percent was fulfilled by the end of November (including imports from socialist countries, 88.9 percent; and imports from nonsocialist imports, 76.5 percent).

Basic Indicators of National Economic Developments in November 1985, Increase Over Comparable 1984 Period (in percent)

Basic Indicators	Nov	Jan-Nov	State Plan*
Centrally administered industries:			
Volume of gross industrial production	0.4	3.2	2.9
Average number of employees	0.4	0.6	0.9

Basic Indicators of National Economic Developments in November 1985 (continued)

Basic Indicators	Nov	Jan-Nov	State Plan*
Labor productivity based on industrial production	0.0	2.6	2.0
Construction industry			
Construction work performed with internal labor resources	-2.4	1.1	0.7
Average number of employees	1.1	0.3	0.6
Labor productivity based on construction work	-3.4	0.8	0.1
Housing units delivered by contracting enterprises	9.7	10.3	25.3
Procurement			
Slaughter animals (including poultry)	1.7	-0.9	-1.1
Milk	0.2	1.3	-2.1
Eggs	-13.3	-1.6	-6.4
Retail turnover of the main trade systems	3.4	4.1	4.1
Foreign trade**			
Exports to socialist countries	...	5.9	3.4
Exports to nonsocialist countries	...	1.2	-2.4
Imports from socialist countries	...	5.6	4.9
Imports from nonsocialist countries	...	1.2	9.1

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* Compared to actual results in 1984.

** Data for 1985 taken from implementation of federal plan in 1985 plan methodology (according to Government Decree No 308/84).

5911
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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGRICULTURAL LAND PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT DISCUSSED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 8, 1985 pp 36-43

[Article by Eng Cestmir Kastanek, candidate of sciences, Central Institute of National Economic Research, Prague: "The Problem of Protecting and Improving the Fertility of Agricultural Land"]

[Text] Our society devotes constant attention to the protection, the full utilization and the systematic benefication of the agricultural land inventory which is an irreplaceable portion of our natural wealth. Agricultural land, its extent and fertility, are the basic factors involved in attaining self-sufficiency in food, which is a goal set by the 15th and 16th Congresses of the CPCZ. The requirements presuppose a systematic approach to the utilization and benefication of agricultural land, both from the contemporary standpoint as well as from the long-range view.

Agricultural Land--An Important Component of the Natural Wealth

Under conditions of contemporary scientific and technical development, the task of utilizing natural wealth as a specific sphere of social production has increased sharply in significance. Within this framework, goal-oriented increases in the quantity, in the improvement of quality, and in economic exploitation of the components of the natural environment surrounding man is going on and undoubtedly includes the use of agricultural land.

In analyzing the status and utilization of agricultural land, it is possible to establish two essentially basic spheres of activity connected with reproduction of natural resources and their exploitation. These are essentially incursions by man into the natural processes going on in the entire biosphere which have currently attained such dimensions that the economic cycle utilizes not only individual types of natural resources but even structural components of the biosphere--ecosystems which are widespread. For this reason it is necessary to analyze not only the maintenance but the renewal of natural resources and, thus, even of the soil, not only as a natural process but as a socioeconomic phenomenon to an ever greater extent.

The concept of reproduction of natural resources must be understood to be a set of goal-oriented economic measures which assure a change in the quantity and quality of individual components of natural resources and the environment which surrounds man. The reproduction of natural as well as other material resources can be expanded, which leads to an increase in their quantities or qualities and can be contracted which leads to a decline or a lowering of quality. It is necessary to stress here that the concept of natural reproduction of natural resources (which exists outside of the influence of man) does not correspond to the concept of economic reproduction (in the process of social production).

Soil, which is created as a result of geologic processes over many millions of years, can, in comparison with the incomparably brief developmental period of mankind, be considered as a naturally unreproducible entity. If we take its significance in forming a land into account, it becomes virtually irreplaceable from the economic standpoint as well.

A further area of research pertaining to agricultural soil as a component of the natural wealth is its utilization where, thus far, no recordkeeping system permits the determination of anticipated costs with sufficient accuracy. From this it is clear that the optimalization of the processes and the establishment of principles for the utilization of agricultural soil conceals immense reserves for increasing the effectivity of agricultural production. Socialist production relationships create the necessary prerequisites for universal rationalization in the sphere of expending natural resources in such a manner that their status would correspond to the requirements of scientific-technical progress and to the long-range interests of society.

The entire problem of analysis represents an extremely complicated system which finds itself in the status of dynamic balance and whose individual elements are closely interconnected processes of exchanges of materials and energy. The effects of management upon any element of the given structure is reflected in the entire system and any kind of reproduction results in a change in the status. Concomitantly, the technical and biological variety of processes involved in the utilization of agricultural land influences the recognition of their varied and complex mutual relationships as fundamental elements of utilization pertaining to given natural resources.

Changes in the quality of the natural environment surrounding man have always been connected with man's economic activity. Requirements to maintain and keep the natural wealth and the environment intact by limiting production activity are also known. This is also true of agricultural land as a component of the natural wealth when, for example, the maintenance of the fertility of agricultural land requires certain limitations in production activities, or possibly changes in the structure of production. A new and important moment in this area, which stems from the utilization of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, is the expenditure of economic potential by society which results from the assurance of required parameters of agricultural land. For this reason, biological-technical aspects are assuming primacy in contemporary large-scale agricultural production.

With the development of production forces and production relationships, society is experiencing ever more intensive utilization of natural resources, through the active impact of man on nature, the goals of which are the transformation of natural resources to consumer values. Optimum rates of growth in production then appear as the results of the economic utilization of natural resources and of goal-oriented activity devoted to its protection and renewal. Existing conditions require that an objective view be taken of social production as a specific element of the bioeconomic system in which economic, social, and biological processes are mutually interconnected.

Current concepts and the level of development of scientific disciplines and of society require the reevaluation of the approach, according to which the natural environment is merely a material base for the development of production. Under conditions of a developed socialist society, it is necessary to consider the effective expenditure of natural resources and the development of the environment as a special type of socioeconomic activity aimed at better satisfying the growing needs of society. The maintenance of a certain balance between industrial development and biologic stability of the natural environment creates the fundamental conditions for the further development of society with a close connection between the quality of the natural requirement and its changes caused by the economic activity of man.

One of the factors affecting the quality of the natural environment is large-scale agricultural production which, through its extensive and varied activity, impacts on natural ecosystems and changes them artificially. However, by its nature, it blends organically with the natural environment and its quality is the basic prerequisite for the attainment of high production efficiency. Agriculture is the fundamental production branch which assures the alimentation of the populace and the principal prerequisite for the growth of self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials is the priority development of plant production. This goal can be attained by creating and assuring harmony between plant and livestock production under optimum soil-ecological conditions. This requires that all biological laws be consistently taken into account and that an organic whole be created between the fundamental production means, the soil, the plants involved, and the environment, which are mutually dependent upon each other and influence each other.

Development of the Soil Inventory in the CSSR

Current analyses show that increasing food production must be assured by a constantly shrinking area of agricultural land whereas the remaining branches of the national economy are increasing the volume of their basic production means. These conditions will require the more extensive utilization of soils of poorer quality, which will, in turn, lead to higher expenditures of funds and fuels, to higher risks, and to a growth of costs per unit of production. The decline in the agricultural soil inventory and the rising population of Czechoslovakia means that the quality of the land (the fertility) is becoming a limiting factor in assuring alimentation. Given the current status of 15.4 million inhabitants, the average per capita share is 0.44 hectare of agricultural land and 0.31 hectare of arable land. The total expanse of agricultural land in Czechoslovakia on 1 January 1983 was 6,840,295 hectares, including 4,807,448 hectares of arable land. The development of agricultural land since 1970 is shown in the following table.

Development of Land Inventory in Czechoslovakia, in hectares

Year	Total Status of Land		Total Decrease in Land		Total Increment in Land		Total Permanent Loss of Land	
	Agri-cultural	Arable	Agri-cultural	Arable	Agri-cultural	Arable	Agri-cultural	Arable
1970	7 103 080	5 010 555	16 375	20 079	6 182	8 902	—10 193	—12 177*
1971	7 092 887	4 998 378	21 601	17 390	4 829	8 242	—18 289	— 8 946*
1972	7 978 598	4 989 432	14 979	17 898	8 059	9 081	— 6 081	— 9 094*
1973	7 069 860	4 981 084	14 535	27 929	4 984	13 373	— 9 551	—14 556*
1974	7 060 345	4 966 528	24 030	41 307	5 833	18 047	—18 203	—23 260
1975	7 042 142	4 943 268	46 800	66 155	8 631	30 883	—38 169	—35 272
1976	7 003 972	4 907 997	22 965	29 730	8 705	28 285	—14 260	— 1 445
1977	6 989 712	4 906 552	21 672	27 653	7 991	27 645	—13 681	— 8
1978	6 976 031	4 906 544	33 512	49 936	9 066	34 615	—24 446	—15 321
1979	6 951 585	4 891 223	34 960	63 559	6 974	29 636	—27 986	—33 923
1980	6 923 599	4 857 300	79 130	70 842	6 614	23 175	—72 516	—47 667
1981	6 851 083	4 809 633	16 296	16 292	7 881	15 198	— 8 415	— 1 094
1982	6 842 668	4 808 539	9 547	14 734	7 174	13 643	— 2 373	— 1 091
Total 1970-1982	—	—	356 408	403 504	92 923	260 725	262 163	203 854

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* Certain discrepancies in the figures are caused by the transition to automatic processing of data.

Source: "Statisticka rocenka o pudnim fondu v CSSR podle udaju evidence nemovitosti" [Statistical Yearbook on Land Inventory in Czechoslovakia According to Data Obtained From the Register of Real Estate], Czech and Slovak Geodetic and Cartographic Institutes, 1969-1983.

From the results of the table it is clear that a relatively high decrease in land of both categories prevailed through 1981 when a decline resulted from the adoption of party and government measures. The difference between absolute and gross declines in land is caused by the area gained through recultivation of nonagricultural land and agricultural land which was not being worked. In essence, these are predominantly soils of poorer quality (of poorer value) which require material and fuel/energy inputs in order to attain a higher degree of economic utility. The recultivation of predominantly unfertile land to convert it to agricultural land simultaneously requires high expenditures of social work. Agriculture is deprived of high-quality land and, by way of replacement, attains land of a lower quality. This can be documented by the removal of approximately 105,000 hectares of agricultural land, including some 102,000 hectares of arable land in the period 1980-1982.

Results of prognoses make it clear that the volume of land not being currently worked for agricultural purposes is increasing. From the national economic standpoint, therefore, one of the most significant tasks will be the intensification of agricultural production by making this type of land more productive, both with respect to agriculture as well as energy.

The Quality of Agricultural Land in Czechoslovakia

A detailed characteristic of agricultural land is provided by the data base compiled by the Agricultural and Food Economics Research Institute (VUEZVz) in Prague by classifying it in accordance with climatic regions and beneficiated soil-ecology units, which capture the variety and diversity of agroecologic conditions which find their differentiated reflection in the structure, intensity, efficiency, and profitability of agricultural production.

On the basis of the analysis of this material, the majority of agricultural land in Czechoslovakia (86.4 percent) is accessible with mechanical means and approximately 10 percent of the land could be combined into units which are greater than 100 hectares. Roughly 20 percent of the agricultural land can be combined into units which measure a maximum of 10 hectares. Nevertheless, 44.3 percent of the arable land of Czechoslovakia is found in favorable temperature conditions and only 18.1 percent can be classified as the best arable land, that is to say, of the corn and sugar beet type. Roughly one-half of the arable land is found in the temperate zone and is of the type suitable for the cultivation of grain and fodder crops. Approximately 21 percent of the arable land in Czechoslovakia is of the extremely grainy character (soils which are very heavy, heavy, sandy, and stony). In summation, it is possible to classify approximately 60 percent of the agricultural land as less fertile or of little fertility. For the above reasons, it will be necessary to continue to analyze primarily those factors which exert positive or negative influences on the fertility of the land.

Improving the Fertility of the Land

From the standpoint of Marxist political economics we differentiate between natural and economic fertility of the land. The natural fertility of the land is given by its characteristics (the type of soil, the depth of the soil profile, the graininess, the contour of the land, etc.) and the economic fertility is characterized by the extent of input of intensification means which tend to increase the natural fertility of the land.

It is necessary to utilize both groups in the planned management of agriculture from the standpoint of solving the relationships between the state and agricultural and food-producing enterprises and from the standpoint of optimum expenditures of the means of production, of displacement, of utilization of production resources and with respect to the optimum differentiated allocation of agronomic and other intensification means in the area of agriculture and alimentation. The significance of its development in the ensuing period requires that a judgment be made with respect to the possibilities of eliminating negative influences which cause a deterioration in the quality of agricultural land, including the extent and structure of material inputs.

The fertility of the land is influenced primarily by factors which are the result of the working process and whose effects have a long-term character. During the course of the developmental stage of large-scale agricultural production one of the intensification factors which was applied was the process of concentration and specialization. As a result of varying production conditions, however, some negative phenomena, based on biological characteristics of agricultural production, were noted. These measures, which lead to the creation of constantly greater plowed-up units, to a lower representation of multiyear fodder crops and grass stands are manifested through a higher degree of erosion activity. Unfavorable effects result from the blocking of land strips in mountainous and foothill regions by the disruption of natural barriers, green strips, and grass areas in hilly localities.

While water erosion affects the land with varying intensity all over the territory of the state, wind erosion, the extent and results of which are less significant, only occurs in certain regions. In a given case it is necessary to state that this is a matter of an entire complex of causes, including agrotechnical measures. In view of the fact that water and wind erosion in Czechoslovakia threaten approximately 54 percent of the agricultural land and are, simultaneously, one of the serious causes for the deterioration of soil fertility caused by the washing away of topsoil, the priority problem becomes the limitation of their negative influences through the use of suitable technical incursions, agrotechnical and organizational provisions. In practice, this will mean the creation of differentiated systems of management with respect to land in connection with special sets of production location conditions--conditions which must be respected in assigning production plans and funds designed to assure their realization.

A serious problem involving the maintenance and increasing of fertility of the land is its chemical status. In terms of pH, some 58 percent of the arable land in Czechoslovakia is acidic and 12.1 percent shows an alkaline reaction with land showing strong to extreme acidity (pH less than 4.5-5.5) amounting to 29 percent. More specific values are noted with respect to agricultural land, of which 61.3 percent is acidic and 32.9 percent is strongly to extremely acid in nature. A shortage of phosphorus is noted with respect to 36.9 percent of arable land in Czechoslovakia (including 9 percent which shows an extremely small amount) and a shortage of potassium is noted for 12.6 percent of the land (including 1.7 percent which shows very little potassium content).

Some 70 percent of the land requires chemical adjustment. This is primarily a matter of lowering the acid content which limits the greater utilization of nutrients from the soil and from the applied industrial fertilizers. The elimination of acidity is one of the prerequisites for increasing the supply of available nutrients in the soil to the level anticipated for attaining optimal yields of agricultural crops and cultures. Liming of acid soils achieves some improvement in the soil structure, results in decontamination of harmful substances in the soil, and promotes the better uptake of rain moisture which, in turn, reduces the risk of erosion and simultaneously creates conditions for higher yields.

Another negative factor influencing the fertility of agricultural soils is their compaction. This is a matter of the cumulative capability of individual types of soil, the result of which is the growth of their volume, the reduction of porosity, and the concomitant limitation of permeability of water. The principal cause of these negative phenomena consists primarily in the long-term use of mechanical means of a high mass which simultaneously compact the soil while they are cultivating and cause the top layer and the subsoil to become impermeable. In addition to mechanical causes, it is necessary to mention also the low degree of utilization of organic fertilizers (their permanent and long-term shortage) which cause a disruption in soil aggregates. High doses of industrial fertilizer of an acidic nature contribute to the formation of compacted soil profiles. As a result, damage to the water retention characteristics of the land occurs and soil aggregates are diluted and then, during showers, the most high-quality topsoil layers are washed away, resulting in soil erosion and contamination of surface waters. The structure of these soils specifically influences the mechanization of their processing which is the most energy-intensive component of all of agricultural production and represents approximately 30 percent of the total use of energy in plant production per hectare of arable land.

Another measure is the draining of land, irrigation, and the adjustment of waterways. New drainage provisions are demanded primarily by soils in less productive regions with lower economic efficiency; this means that such provisions will be realized primarily at higher altitudes which are characterized by a natural accumulation of water. With a view toward the utilized technology and the land-forming functions of such projects it is necessary to approach them with feeling and to reevaluate the above-mentioned extent of the work. Attention should be devoted primarily to the reconstruction of existing facilities and to the gaining of additional land areas and recultivation of agricultural land where it is possible not only to increase fertility but, for example, where it is possible to increase the production and quality of fodder crops in meadows and pastureland. The basic prerequisite for irrigation must be an adequate supply of pure utilizable water and the economic efficiency of such facilities.

From the balance of organic materials, it is clear that our agriculture is lacking some 30 percent of the required organic components. Large reserves exist in the overall production and quality of barnyard fertilizer, with this problem being closely connected with the technological system of stabling agricultural animals, primarily cattle, and, thus, also having a connection with agricultural capital construction.

The gradual application of the process of specialization and concentration of agricultural large-scale production forced the concentration of investments and the reevaluation of construction work performed in agricultural enterprises. Simultaneously, there was a speedup in the introduction of large-scale production technology which exerts a direct and indirect influence on the environment and on systems of land management. This problem primarily concerns large-capacity facilities devoted to livestock production and technological systems of stabling and removal of animal waste products. If we apply the structure of stabling as it is captured in the records of large-capacity facilities in the CSR to the entire CSSR, then it is possible to note that approximately 12.5 percent of all cows are stabled without the use of bedding straw and approximately 11.36 percent of other cattle are stabled in the same manner. This structure, while assuring the use of minimal doses of bedding straw (3.5 kg per head per day for cows and 2 kg per head per day for other cattle) represents a total annual consumption of approximately 4,119,000 tons of straw.

Given the existing structure of grain crops and the magnitude of losses, the total production of bedding straw (wheat and rye) is approximately 4,052,000 tons. From this it can be seen that it is currently becoming a limiting factor with respect to the higher volume of producing barnyard manure as a basic component of the organic fertilizing of soils and, thus, also for the technological systems, for stabling, and for the aims of capital construction in livestock raising. The current representation of bedding straw operations is at the limit of requirements aimed at assuring the necessary quantities of bedding straw. Because current practice is rejecting the operation of stabling without the use of bedding straw, the given results show that a mass introduction of bedding straw stabling operations cannot occur. The introduction of these technologies in the presence of inadequate supplies of bedding straw would not solve existing problems. In the given case it is necessary to permit even exceptions for localities where this form of livestock handling will have limited validity.

With future reductions in losses it is possible to count on a higher production of bedding straw and, thus, also a higher degree of representation of stabling operations using bedding straw. By reducing overall losses to 15 percent (technological losses) the realization of these operations represents housing for approximately 1.3 million units of cattle. With respect to increasing the fertility of the soil by this method, it is necessary to calculate, for the foreseeable future, that the status quo will prevail, that is to say, the same amount of liquid fertilizer and manure will be produced. Attention should be devoted primarily to the proper storage, treatment, and application of liquid fertilizer and manure which will have a favorable influence on protection of the environment also. This problem demands the speedy solution of equipment designed to limit losses, including the assurance of technological discipline, adequate storage facilities for bedding straw, manure, and liquid fertilizer which would fulfill hygienic, veterinary, and other requirements.

From the analyses of the individual factors influencing fertility of agricultural soils it can be seen that there is a continued necessity for the deeper application of state discipline in all organizations seeing to the protection of the agricultural land inventory. In the administrative sphere it is necessary to devote primary attention to solving the problem of annexation of agricultural land for communal and extractive industry storage purposes. The seriousness of a low quantity of agricultural and arable land in Czechoslovakia and the measures designed to increase its fertility in the face of its differentiated utilization calls for the use of additional material inputs. The given problem demands the assurance of adequate quantities of lime fertilizers and materials designed to adjust soil reaction and other basic agrochemicals of the required quality and assortment; in the area of engineering, it requires the adequate production of mechanical means designed to improve soil fertility in the required assortments. At the same time, it is necessary to aim at lowering the ground pressure exerted by agricultural machinery and means of transportation from the standpoint of compacting agricultural soils. In agriculture, it is necessary to maximize the production of barnyard fertilizer to increase the amount of organic fertilizing, with the quantity of bedding straw being the limiting factor. Consequently, it is necessary to reduce its losses during the harvest and during storage and to utilize stabling systems which use bedding straw as well as those which do not use bedding straws in agricultural capital construction.

In creating systems of management with respect to agricultural land it is necessary to proceed from soil and benefication research standpoints and from biological aspects of agricultural production. It is also necessary to correct the view that it is not the character of the soil which decides the volume of production but merely the doses of nutrient and highly productive varieties of crops.

One of the fundamental prerequisites for assuring self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is the increasing of the natural and economic fertility of the soil which, to a substantial degree, is decisive with respect to the magnitude of resources with which we will be able to produce their socially desirable volumes, qualities, and structure. The prerequisite for further intensification of plant production is the effective combination of the individual elements of scientific-technical development with factors which exert a positive influence on the biological processes under given soil and natural conditions. The above analysis is aimed at some of the most important factors which influence the reproduction capability of agricultural soils.

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ECONOMY HUNGARY

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL TO GUIDE BUSINESS, MARKET RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Budapest KULGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 11, 1985 pp 3-5

[Text] Systematic economic research has been conducted at the Business and Market Research Institute for more than two decades. Members of the Institute study the processes of the world economy and the international division of labor, including the determinant characteristics of its function; the problems of economic development and foreign trade of the socialist countries and of CEMA integration, as well as the changes in the economy and markets of developed capitalist and developing countries. Furthermore, they analyze the processes and consequences of changes in international trade and division of labor. They prepare detailed analyses of changes in the international markets, making projections of the trends in world market prices. In accordance with the increasing demands, workers of the Institute study the interrelations between Hungarian economic policy, economic control system and enterprise behavior resulting from foreign economic relations, and the possibilities of further developing the institutional and control systems. Based on a self-selection of topics and on outside commissions, the research divisions of the Institute carry out their research work independently or jointly with other (often foreign) research establishments, using traditional methods of scientific investigation, case studies and the most advanced econometric methods.

To promote research studies, a Scientific Council was established by the Institute with its first session taking place on 17 September 1985. The president of the Scientific Council is Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and its vice presidents are Bela Csikos-Nagy, academician, and Janos Deak, director of the Institute.

The task of the Scientific Council is to provide expert guidance to the development of the research work at the Institute, to propose supplementary research topics and methods, to help coordinate research with similar activities at other research establishments, to provide expert guidance for elaborating certain topics, and to plan discussions on the major studies conducted at the Institute, subject to wide-ranging interest.

At the first session of the Scientific Council, President Peter Veress in his opening speech emphasized the importance of the requirement, that in shaping our foreign trade policies and international economic connections, the guidance organizations and the enterprises should be able to rely on the analysis and projections of the research establishments, in given cases those of the Business and Market Research Institute. Global economic background, the state of the Hungarian economy, and trends in the international division of labor alike are subjects of research. Thus far, the Business and Market Research Institute has made useful contributions toward supporting our foreign trade activities; it must continue and advance its work in a targeted fashion. It is important that it consider the demands of practical utilization in its theoretical, analytical work. The minister requested that the research activities of the Institute be supported by the members of the Scientific Council.

Subsequently, the Scientific Council discussed the business report by the Business and Market Research Institute entitled: "Trends in the World Economy and International Trade in the Spring of 1985."

By way of introduction, Andras Koves, head of the authors' collective, spelled out the tendencies in world economy, as outlined by the authors, which can still be considered relevant in the fall of 1985, and those which underwent some modification during the past six months.

The first speaker in the debate, Bela Csikos-Nagy, pointed out, among others the informative value of the part of the business report analyzing the advancement of the CEMA nations. In this context, he called attention to the very important shop work done at the central planning and other leading institutions of the USSR in formulating the program for the modernization of economic control. Elements characterizing the Hungarian economic reform can also be found in the framework of these efforts. An understanding of global economic processes would be further advanced if the subsequent business reports would reveal the methods and economic policy tools used by those countries which had recently achieved outstanding economic successes.

Ilona Tatai pointed out that the development policy ought to be more extensively based on market analyses than before, and that the market research institutes also could assume a greater role here. The goals of development must be brought into accord with the market possibilities. The global trends cannot always and absolutely be related to Hungary and not uniformly to every enterprise within the country. The shaping of the regulatory system ought to be made less capricious and more consistent.

Endre Szenes noted the importance of a thorough analysis of the changes in the economic situation and economic policy of the USSR. Subsequently, he disucssed the importance of securing the energy base. He said that it would create a difficult situation if the supply of our energy needs would significantly burden our dollar exchange balance. We must achieve a gradual decrease in the specific use of energy. Proposals are needed concerning the appropriate directions of development.

Istvan Martos started off with the observation that economic guidance must become much more oriented toward marketing. The Business and Market Research Institute also has a responsibility to promote it, among others. Forecasts are not enough, an analysis of the past is also needed. Let us see clearly why the failures were failures. In turn, the lessons of successful actions must also be analyzed. We are seeking a fitting role for Hungarian trade on the world market and we must see that we do not find a uniform role. It is justifiable that Hungarian foreign trade should gain a considerably larger than its current market share of the developing countries.

With respect to the Hungarian machine industry, a great problem is presented by inappropriate material supply on the part of Hungarian metallurgy. It is also possible to alleviate this problem through cooperation with certain developing nations.

Countertrade, that is, coupled transactions have gained incredibly great importance in world trade within a short time. In order to promote its course also in our country, a scientific analysis of the phenomenon would also be needed.

In his comments Council President Peter Veress related that a 5 year foreign trade plan is in the making and is nearly completed. It is worth while to thoroughly analyze the processes taking place in the non-socialist world, together with their components. With respect to countertrade, the Foreign Trade Bank is intensifying its activities. Acknowledging the importance of overseas markets, we must keep in mind that Hungarian foreign trade is--justifiably--overwhelmingly oriented toward Europe. It could be instructive to critically analyze the negative experiences with some of our Near-Eastern ventures and to discuss them within the Scientific Council. With respect to the differentiated purchase of raw materials needed by metallurgy, inquiries and actions are in progress. The business report of the Institute reflects a realistic view--he concluded.

Laszlo Szamuely pointed out that the efforts toward modernizing Soviet economic control and its development are as yet difficult to evaluate. He recalled that it was the Business and Market Research Institute where, in addition to macroeconomic analyses, the study of the condition, behavior and management climate of enterprises was also developed in the early period. A continuation of this tradition is desirable. The business report presents a differentiated, realistic picture of the global economic background--he said. It would be worth while to examine how favorable structural transitions were achieved in various countries, while the volume of investment decreased. He called attention to the fact that a central plan about necessary cutbacks is lacking in Hungary. We must search for an answer to the question of what is keeping us from making desirable structural transformations.

Laszlo Antal proposed that subsequent business reports should pay greater attention to the actual, more significant changes in the capitalist monetary system.

In addition to the above, Laszlo Csaba and Mihaly Laki also voiced comments. Janos Deak, director of the Institute, described to the participants the efforts, made by the Institute with market studies and expert evaluations, toward helping with the groundwork for developmental policy.

At the end of the session, the Council agreed on the topics for subsequent sessions. The Scientific Council of the Business and Market Research Institute is expected to hold two meetings a year.

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ECONOMY POLAND

INDUSTRY MERGER TREND CRITICIZED

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 45, 9 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Pawel Ruszkowski and Zbigniew R. Winiarski: "Big is Strong"]

[Excerpts] When presenting concepts for structural changes in the Polish industry, they suggest these should, for the most part, amount to setting up gigantic industrial organizations composed of several dozen enterprises with a monopoly character. Therefore, in addition to the mining and energy monopoly, there would be a metallurgy monopoly, an electronics monopoly, a shipbuilding monopoly, a chemical monopoly, a cotton monopoly etc. In their reasoning, however, the advocates of huge economic organizations fail to notice the basic differences between such organizations operating in highly developed capitalist countries and their opposite numbers in Poland. They also fail to take into account such factors as the lack of real international competition on our market, and the lack of mechanisms to encourage Polish corporations to increase their export capacities and to take up competitive struggle on the world market. They take no account whatsoever of the chronic shortages of production supplies, capital and consumer goods, the domination of the producer's goods market, and the basic differences in the two financial and investment systems as well as the fact that the rules governing Polish enterprises' relationship with the budget are relatively elastic. Therefore, one would expect that an automatic transition of the system of huge corporations into the Polish economy would accentuate the negative aspects of their monopoly status.

The production and imports of semi-conductors have been monopolized by one enterprise. Within the program to expand the application of electronic equipment in the national economy the enterprise is to receive a 40 billion zloty investment fund. This investment budget was drawn up on the basis of a list of needs forwarded by enterprises whose production methods are obsolete. Experts claim (including those from the Military Academy of Science and Technology) that if this program is implemented, obsolete semiconductor production technologies will be reinforced.

Another consequence of monopoly domination in the Polish economy is a lack of pressure towards efficiency--a basic feature of the model which is the ultimate target of the present economic reform in particular, an economically irresponsible approach to investment and to research and development expenditure, a disregard of the operating costs and a liberal approach to quality standards.

The Economic Partition of Poland

Remarkably, the supporters of the concept of huge organizations view the economy's development prospects from the angle of branch interests. What they propose is nothing less than economic partition of Poland among several "branch duchies." Moreover, the monopolistic structure would lead to the reduction, and eventually to the elimination, of competition among producers. For the average consumer this means that he would be able to buy only those goods offered by the monopoly and only at the prices it would impose.

Another consequence of general monopolization will be the weakening of the state's, and particularly of the Government's decision-making powers. Corporations commanding huge economic potential will set in motion socio-economic pressure to gain assets which are not products of their own work. This involves among other things sale prices for goods, all kinds of allowances and preferential treatment clauses, convertible currency funds, Government orders, subsidies and credits and income and other tax reductions. (Remarkably, under the present system, an enterprise can apply for 19 types of allowances and reductions granted at discretion). As a result, there will be further delays in the development of agriculture and services. Heavy industry, having the largest economic potential and, in consequence, being in the best bargaining position, will grow even stronger. At the same time, the chances of restructuring industrial production will be considerably limited.

In addition to this, a monopolist economy would widen the financial gap between various social classes and groups.

Ironically, these disproportions will widen despite the economic efficiency of individual enterprises and industries. It is obvious that the financial situation of the work force in the corporation which will benefit, in both economic and social terms from an organized cooperation, will begin to improve, while that of workers employed in the less prosperous corporations will worsen. As a result, the differences between the living standard of various social groups will be aggravated, as will the differences between various professional groups.

Finally, there is the question of the effect the concentration is bound to have on the chosen method of industrial democracy, self-management by the work force, understood as a community of people ramaining in special interpersonal relations. While operating within an organization of several dozen enterprises. Self-management will no longer be workers' self-management. A merger of several enterprises will not mean that their workers become one crew. The replacing of the social bond stemming from joint work with the organizational one involving at the most the performance of similar work produces an entirely different social form.

Either Reform or Concentration

Finally, it is interesting to have a closer look at the transplant aspirations of branch surgeons from the angle of the economic mechanisms at present in effect, which we have persistently "implemented" for several years, and which we have recognized as "a steadfast" basis for the reform. It is obvious at first glance that one must choose either the reform or the concentration project. The total concentration concept can be compared to a situation where a small car driver decides to fix tractor wheels on his car for the mere purpose of driving through a puddle. How can you justify the hopes that a total concentration of industry will permit us to overcome the development barriers, foster scientific and technological progress, and, most important, boost a spectacular leap forward?

It should be realized at this point such concentration is not a pre-condition for scientific and technological progress in definite branches of the economy. It is a concentration of labor and financial resources, though, that is of crucial importance here.

This effect can only be achieved through measures which are generally consistent with economic reform, and, at the same time, ensure that the resources available are automatic, organizational concentration. Joint stock companies provide a good example of such projects, their capital consists of the state capital share (contributed by banks) and enterprises' shares.

Such companies, operating under commercial law, might embark on central investment projects, modernization projects, in particular the modernization of enterprises supplying a given branch of industry or, the launching of new products.

Establishing joint venture funds at an enterprise association level--controlled by boards of directors and representatives of the work force, the founding bodies and the relevant ministry--may be another solution to the problem. Such funds could be created partly from the depreciation allowances paid by enterprises to the state, and partly from some of the enterprises' development funds.

The joint stock company concept, offers, apart from purely economic effects, benefits of a social nature; it gives managerial staff many opportunities to show initiative and this is an area of untapped reserves in the Polish economy.

Who Supports the Idea?

At this point, it would be interesting to note which social forces are genuinely interested in streamlining the economy and, in particular, in raising its economic efficiency. Beside a group of managers whose ambitions have not yet been shattered by the command-and-quota management routine, this group includes highly-skilled workers and expert engineering staff.

Scientific and technological progress is essential if they are to improve their professional qualifications and raise their status.

The attitudes of managerial staff in sectoral Ministries and enterprise associations are determined by the two factors, the particular interests of the industrial branch and the mechanisms of central economic administration.

The main principle of the branch interest groups' conduct is to maintain their strong position as opposed to that of other branch groups, a goal which is implemented through their expansive operation. In other words, they work on the assumption that the development of their own branch can only take place at the expense of other branches, and due to a good bargaining position in their dealings with central state institutions. These are activities which actually discourage growth in efficiency, prompting individual interest groups to expand their economic potential to the maximum in order to increase pressure on the Sejm, the Government and the Planning Commission to gain a maximum amount of resources (both financial and material) for their own development.

The conservative attitude of some managerial staff stems from the central administration's practice of approving only those activities which reinforce the present alliance of forces and the present economic system. Any innovative projects, be they organizational or technological ones, are dangerous as they might upset the equilibrium. It is no wonder then that the present attempts to reform this system have ended in a failure being carried out, as they were, chiefly by the upper-level economic management.

This has also been the case with the most recent reform, all of which, by increasing enterprises' autonomy and replacing the bargaining mechanisms with the cost-and-effect analysis, threatened the interests of branch pressure groups.

Confronted with two options, either to increase the economic efficiency of individual branches or to oppose the cost-and-effect calculus they have chosen the latter. As a result, measures have been taken to introduce solutions identical with those applied in the early 1950s.

The wish, expressed more or less openly, "bring back the good old times," is another evidence that conservatism is the main trait of our branch lobby's mentality.

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INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN TRADE SECTOR DISCUSSED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by B.B.: "How Can Foreign Transactions Be Made More Efficient?"]

[Text] During a conference yesterday at the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade chaired by its President Ryszard Karski, more than 70 chief directors of industrial plants manufacturing goods for export, licensed companies and foreign trade firms, as well as representatives of the central economic administration discussed the status of the industries' cooperation with the foreign trade sector.

The organization of foreign trade transactions was deplored as remote from the reform both in the introductory reports which were delivered by Marian Kieczkowski of the Cracow Cable Factory and Agromet-Motoimport director Tadeusz Ney, and in the ensuing discussion. In contravention of binding laws, various restrictions are applied on industrial companies in their choice of the foreign trade enterprise they would like to export their goods or buy goods for them abroad, statutory rights of foreign trade companies are infringed and the enterprises concerned are informed about changes in regulations too late.

Maciej Stelmaszczyk, chairman of the Skorimpex board, speaking on behalf of all foreign trade companies in Lodz, accused the Foreign Trade Ministry of administrative interference in foreign trade companies; operations which violates the binding laws. He said that the flood of decisions made by the central administration and the frequent changes create a situation in which foreign trade companies can plan operations only for periods of a few months. The changes in the system which were announced at the [spring 1985 PZPR economic] Poznan conference are taking an inexplicably long time to come into force.

But some speakers praised the existing system of incentives for industries to step up production of export goods. Leon Rzepecki of the Jelcz Automotive Factory, for example, said these incentives are efficacious tools of export promotion because wages for all the work force depend on the factory's performance in exports, especially to convertible-currency markets. The current incentives then, must get the appreciation they deserve.

Officials from the central administration informed participants of the current shape of Poland's economic relations with foreign partners and of projected changes in financial instruments in 1986. The Bank Handlowy President, Kazimierz Glazewski, said the current difficulties in handling enterprises' currency-allowance bank accounts [RODs] are due to the maturation now of many foreign obligations. Exports to convertible-currency markets this year will fall short of the Central Annual Plan target by some 700 million dollars. Import controls must be imposed for Poland to meet its obligations to foreign partners. Glazewski said the RODs must not be regarded as the only remedy against the decline of cooperation links between Polish enterprises.

Deputy Finance Minister Bronislaw Cias announced the Council of Ministers is about to issue four regulations concerning financial rules for foreign trade companies in 1986. He said industrial enterprises will continue to take advantage of existing and even extra allowances on account of producing goods for export, especially to convertible-currency markets.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ryszard Strzelecki conceded that relations between his ministry and foreign trade companies are sometimes tense, adding that the Foreign Trade Minister plans to meet board chairmen of these companies in January to discuss this problem.

/9317
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DEPUTIES DEBATE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14-15 Dec 85 p 2

[Excerpts] The state's financial situation being what it is, it is very difficult to discuss the budget bill. As there is a deficit in the state's budget and financial balance, it is not easy to find solutions permitting both economic development and increased expenditure in the non-productive sphere. How should revenues and expenditures be planned to achieve the social and economic goals set out in the central annual plan? Which kind of expenditure should be discontinued, and which increased?

The meeting of the Sejm Economic Plan, Budget and Finances Commission and the Legislative Procedure Commission which came to an end late at night on December 12 was also attended by the leaders of the remaining Sejm commissions. The meeting was marked by difficult economic choices. It closed an important stage of work on the 1986 budget bill and draft Sejm resolutions on the remaining financial plans.

The deputies discussed a bill on the Foreign Debt Servicing Fund. The purpose of the Fund is to ensure that the servicing of the Polish debt is fully covered in zloty. According to the bill, the Fund would be started next year and would be composed primarily of contributions from public-sector enterprises which would pay 2 percent of the net value of their fixed assets, but not more than 20 percent of their distributed profit.

The deputies did not question the need to cover debt servicing, but pointed out that the contributions should vary depending on the financial situation of enterprises and their real share in the credits obtained in the past.

They also suggested other solutions, for instance, cutting down subsidies and allocating this money to debt servicing, arguing that a further reduction of enterprise development funds could lead to a decline in production including production for export. Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz criticized some of the proposed solutions, arguing that they would not force enterprises to make more efficient use of their production assets.

The deputies endorsed a plan for the Fund's revenues which should total 106 billion zloty by the end of 1986.

The discussion on next year's budget bill was equally animated. Although the plan for 1983-85 envisaged balancing the budget in 1985, next year's deficit will amount to 151 billion zloty. The deputies said that the deficit was mainly due to insufficient effectiveness of the instruments of the economic reform. The first steps to modify them have already been taken. So far, no comprehensive pay and pension policy and no system linking pay to the results of work has been worked out. The deputies also pointed out that no general price policy and no policies for abandoning cost-plus prices have been worked out.

The deputies criticized the budget spending. They disapproved of the level of subsidies, especially of high subsidies to retail prices. They suggested that the process of bringing domestic prices closer to world prices should be speeded up.

Trying to rebut the charges of an inconsistent financial policy, Government representatives pointed out that increased non-productive spending was a result of the laws adopted by the Sejm, e.g., the Teacher's Charter. They pointed out that cutting subsidies by half would make it necessary to increase retail prices by 22 percent on average, a move which would not receive public approval.

The deputies introduced a major correction to the budget bill with regard to the part of the depreciation allowance taken over by the budget. They accepted the Government's proposal for reducing the concessions in depreciation contributions by one-fourth, but exempted enterprises launching or involved in modernization projects in line with the recommendations of the central annual plan from this rule.

The deputies discussed and adopted a list of goods and services to be sold at official and regulated prices.

The deputies also endorsed draft Sejm resolutions on the balance of personal incomes and expenditure, the credit plan and the Central Cultural Development Fund. They also discussed and endorsed a draft resolution on the State Labor Redeployment Fund [FPAZ]. Discussing this last resolution, they pointed to the need for changing the approach to the issue of creating new jobs. PFAZ resources should go to enterprises which manage to reduce employment by automation and mechanization of production, they said. The Ministry of Labor, Pay and Social Security should present a new policy for this Fund, the deputies stressed.

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CATHOLIC PRESS ARTICLE ON REFORM FAILINGS

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 50, 15 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by Jerzy Surdykowski: "For the Life or Death of the Last Reform"]

[Excerpts] Why this dramatic note? Everyone in Poland is for the economic reform and no one is against it, I can hear you saying. We are developing, implementing, improving, aren't we? We are...Yes, I agree. Only the reform has lost its impetus and is now dying down halfway--or even a quarter of the way--towards its goal. If it fails, it will surely be The Last Reform of all, considering all the bitter and futile experiences this society has endured during previous reform bids.

The reform is now at the end of its fourth year, yet a great deal of the original plan has yet to become fact. What, then, has been achieved? Where has the reform failed? What remains to be done?

Above all, no obligatory economic plan imposed by the "top" exists any more, a plan each enterprise has to carry out meticulously if it cares about the financial prosperity of its work force and, especially, of the management. The previous horse-trading about ways of getting some plan provisions dropped, and later carrying out the enterprise plan in a slap-dash manner, are infamous practices too well-known to be recalled here. Suffice it so say that in a normal economy everybody is interested in seeing their enterprises make as much money as possible, while the previous model everybody was interested in getting the least ambitious plan, in persuading the supervisors that the plan was simply impossible, and in hiding whatever reserves still existed. Fortunately, all this is now more or less a thing of the past. Legislative foundations were laid for worker self-management, and most enterprises already have such bodies, although the latter had some of their major prerogatives (mainly their right to appoint enterprise directors) cancelled after December 13, 1981, which occasionally reduced them to the status of advisory bodies. The tax and financing system has been reformed completely. Enterprises are now more free to engage in foreign transactions. The purpose of negotiated prices is to turn enterprises into self-regulating bodies obeying the rules of the market rather than the dictate of the central administration.

This more or less closes the list of accomplishments, most of them dating back to 1981 or 1982. It is distressing that in the period from 1983 to now the reform has practically ground to a halt, for no major or significant moves have been made which would bring the economy any closer to the picture drawn in the above-mentioned Guidelines. The modifications enacted since then concern only what was done at the very beginning, above all in relation to the notorious Labour Redeployment Fund (PFAZ), a tax on wage increases which was supposed (debatably) to check inflation.

The list of things yet to be done is very, very long...

The Center, that is the top economic administration, has neither been reformed nor curbed. The reduction in the number of ministries and central agencies carried out when the new Government was installed after the October 1985 general election is as remote as ever from the model picture of a single Industry Ministry and of the Planning Commission being just a strategy-setting body.

Apart from some small-scale industries, no sector is yet complying with market requirements or free competition rules which imply the free setting of prices and compel enterprises to seek efficient management against the threat of insolvency. Little has been done to open the economy to foreign partners, to make the currency convertible, or to get prices closer to world averages. Banks, instead of working as autonomous lenders putting their money into the most promising undertakings, have remained central fund allocators and are managed according to bureaucratic rather than economic rules.

While neither banks nor the currency nor the financial market are performing their proper economic functions, there is too the extra dramatic problem of investment, especially of centrally sponsored investment projects which are undertaken and pushed through in the same way as they have been in the past, namely as Government gifts for some industries or individual enterprises, gifts practically nobody is called to account for and nobody cares to deplore as ineffective. As a result, these centrally sponsored projects which are the most costly of all and burden all society heavily and for longer than other undertakings, are sometimes launched only to please some lobbies of sectoral or local managers and technocrats in consequence of various behind-the-scene bargains and arrangements from which the stronger and politically better placed emerge as winners. In this way, centrally sponsored projects reinforce Poland's antiquated, inefficient, material and energy-hungry industrial structure which has so often been justly criticized but which is firmly rooted in the vested interests of powerful bureaucratic groups in charge of the heavy industry sector. For the umpteenth time, these interests appear stronger than everything else. This perhaps also holds the answer to the question about the sources of inflation, for it is just such costly ventures dragging on for years and claiming thousands of workers that gobble up money without coverage and not those enterprises which pay their work force liberally for successful sales of rapidly growing output. The unproductive investment projects which are further unproductively burdened with large well-paid work forces in the heavy industry sector do not even become productive after they are commissioned for use, because the new enterprises require subsidies or, if they ever make profits, then they only do so because of liberal tax concessions. Just take a glance at the famous list of the Big 500 and you will see a distressing picture of their wasteful and inflationary function. This was discussed in detail by Ernest Skalski in No 44/1985 of this weekly.

Rationing--not just of meat or chocolate but of a host of materials industrial enterprises have to buy--was to be a short-lived temporary measure until 1983. Yet it has become permanent, and has been prolonged officially for an indefinite period. A large part of the national economy is still covered by Government orders and other forms of central command doing roughly the same things as the command-type plan of the past. Another tool of command-type management is the above-mentioned and economically illegitimate tax differential system which enables some enterprises to pay almost no taxes at all while forcing others to transfer enormous amounts of money to the treasury. The original idea behind this was that of fair play--all enterprises were to be granted equal starting-points as the reform was about to take off; moreover, tax concessions could also become a tool the Government could use to boost certain industries it considered particularly important. In actual practice, however, they have become something entirely different.

Cost remains the all-decisive factor in price-setting, and this effectively disguises all kinds of inefficiency and waste on the part of enterprises; it may be a paradox, but this waste actually appears in statistical records as an increment of national income! Implementing regulations defining the procedure for declaring an enterprise insolvent are only in the phase of drafting and while some manufacturers are already holding a practical monopoly in their industries, antitrust legislation shows no sign of being implemented.

The list of things which must be done if the reform is to succeed could be much longer. The saddest thing is that while so much was done in the precarious year of 1982, so little has been done since. As Professor Jan Mujzel puts it (in Zarzadzanie No 9 of this year), "The reform has run aground."

As the reform was taking off, many people feared that unemployment was inevitable because economic laws would force enterprises to cut their payrolls and inefficient and competition-losing companies would go bankrupt. The notorious PFAZ which turned out to be no more than a tax on wage increases, was designed as a way of helping people learn new trades which is evident from its designation (Labor Redeployment Fund). Nothing of the sort happened. The fears proved groundless. Demand for labor actually rose, nobody is haunted by the specter of insolvency, nor does anyone feel compelled to seek greater efficiency. While none of these things change, I will not be able to believe in the reform's future, so I would prefer to talk of pro forma moves instead of reform.

The question remains, how many decades are still needed to arrive at the rate of change which prevailed in 1983--at the model drawn up in the Guidelines, which, after all, are an official document?

Counter-Reformation at the Door

Millions of people are for the reform. They are sincere in their desire. They include people in top posts, industrial managers, as well as rank-and-file employees. All those who are skilled, those who are not afraid to put their value to the test, those who love freedom and self reliance are certainly for the reform, for competition, for self-management and autonomy. However, they are dispersed. They have no organization of their own which could articulate their interests, they cannot get together to work out a common stand, they are unable to exercise any strong pressure for the reform. They are everywhere, but nowhere. They are in striking contrast to those who are against the reform. Not, of course, that they say they are against it, because such a thing is still considered not to be quite comme il faut. They oppose the reform in their day-to-day actions, and since they are seasoned gamblers who have played many games, they know perfectly well that renewal is always followed by relapse, and that history is bound to play into their hands eventually. They are those who are inept but still have a lot of clout. Most of them are people posted in the central bureaucracy whose personal interest lies in the central-command model of economy, but who still feel quite well in what one economist called the "arbitrary horse-trading" interim system now in force. They are not numerous, but they are well organized in their offices and lobbies and they know exactly what they want. They can be found in differing, but usually pivotal positions. They are helped by a much wider circle of all kinds of failures, the inept with little influence, and misfits who feel berefted by the utterly spiritless centralistic system and cherish in their hearts booze-fed dreams about everybody getting the same sized slice of the pie. They too are everywhere, but they are not nowhere; the system's inherent inertness keeps them in their positions. They are an entente of mediocrities, an alliance of conservatives which, like the other, stretches from the very top through to the very bottom. Only the latter find it much easier to voice their views and their desires, because their demands always start with the word "NO" and their actions amount to the blocking of all movement.

No one should therefore be surprised that the enemy of reform also shows the haggard face of a tired man whose fears about his future grow as the door to bold moves is being opened wider. The prolongation of the present suspension between reform and pro forma moves is helping the counter-reformation; to be sure, changes are being made, only nobody can see any effects.

Let us not forget then, if the reform is to succeed and not stranded, it must embrace more than just the economy. It must also become a social reform. It must bring with it revitalized public opinion, a network of autonomous organizations and go-between bodies mediating between the authorites and the populace, between the "top" and the "grass roots," as platforms from which community interests can be articulated.

/9317
CSO: 2020/71

TRADE WITH CHINA INCREASES CLOTHING SUPPLIES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The improvement in the supplies of clothing is largely as a result of increased imports, from China in particular. In comparison with last year, the present imports from that country are three times as large.

The value of imported Chinese knitwear alone approximates 60 million Swiss francs including mainly, 100 percent cotton underwear, the domestic supplies of which are grossly insufficient. Poland has bought from China as many as 12 million pieces of this kind of underclothes, including brushed cotton ones, mainly for men, to be worn in the winter.

The current contract with the Chinese is worth 22 million Swiss francs. This contract also covers supplies of cotton products such as 2 million men's shirts and pyjamas, girls' dresses, women's blouses, children's corduroys, terry bathrobes and similar clothes. Other imports worth mentioning are 9 million meters of sheeting and 1 million meters of dress cotton and over half a million of flannelette. Also, for the first time in 10 years, Poland has signed a contract for 2,200,000 meters of terry towels and a certain number of terry bath-wraps. The latter commodities have recently arrived in Poland and will soon be offered for sale.

The majority of the goods ordered in China have already arrived in shops. However, due to transport problems or orders made too late, a certain part of the deliveries will reach the Polish market in the first quarter of next year. It is worth adding here that in the coming year the level of the Polish-Chinese trade will be similar to the one achieved this year.

/9317
CSO: 2020/71

PRODUCTIVITY RATE FAILS TO REACH 1980 LEVEL

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Despite a marked growth in productivity rates, the 1980 level was not achieved last year.

Productivity rates in terms of net production at constant prices (of 1982) is a very good indicator, even better than productivity rate in terms of produce sold. The sum of all enterprises' net productions makes up the national produce. The low productivity rates--down on the 1980 figure--are basically the result of a drastic drop in two industries: the fuel and power industry and the food industry. Even a relatively high growth in the chemical, light, engineering and timber industries could not bridge the gap. In fact, despite productivity growth recorded in all these industries with the exception of the chemical one, productivity rates even there are down on the average industrial productivity rates.

The big differences between productivity levels in individual industries have been reduced to some extent compared to 1980; for instance, the gap between the timber industry and the food industry. The fact that improvement has been recorded in the "weaker" industries is a hopeful sign, but the drop in productivity rates recorded in such important industries as the food or power industry is a reason for concern.

It is also interesting to compare productivity figures for an employee in the general field with those for an employee in industrial or R&D institutions. These large differences indicate that the unfavorable structure of employment continues and it has even deepened in some industries.

Productivity rates in terms of net production (constant prices of 1982)

A) for one employee in general B) for one employee in industrial production and R&D institutions		1980 in thousand zloty	1984 in thousand zloty
Public sector industry in general	A	563.2	541.2
	B	758.6	748.8
Power industry	A	961.4	554.9
	B	1251.4	725.3
Metallurgy	A	464.5	469.1
	B	615.8	619.3
Engineering	A	435.1	538.0
	B	611.8	773.0
Chemical engineering	A	493.3	657.1
	B	684.4	930.0
Nonmetallic Minerals Industry	A	488.6	478.2
	B	637.1	635.9
Timber and Paper Industry	A	366.9	454.3
	B	486.5	604.8
Light Industry	A	368.2	422.1
	B	456.7	530.4
Food Industry	A	1099.5	760.0
	B	1566.1	1134.8

/9317
CSO: 2020/71

ENTERPRISE FINANCE POLICY IN 1986

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] "Tax policies next year must be designed with close attention to real economic and financial terms," said Dr Stanislaw Chudzynski, Under Secretary at the Finance Ministry, who presided over a consultative meeting held yesterday at the seat of the Polish Economic Society in Warsaw.

These policies must take account of the large foreign debt and the budgetary deficit which will reach Zl 125 billion after the current fiscal year and is expected to grow to Zl 151 billion, according to the budget bill now being analyzed by the Sejm. Order and discipline in financial policies will therefore be imperative. Accordingly, the Finance Ministry has come up with a package of proposals designed to enact new rigorous financial controls, including necessary spending cuts.

To keep the budget deficit within the planned boundaries, the ministry wants to reduce existing income tax allowances and to cut subsidies by 2 percent. It has also submitted a bill for creating a foreign doubt fund, to the Sejm. This fund would be created from enterprises' own development funds and they would be charged additionally for this purpose (2 percent of the net worth of fixed assets). Dr Chudzynski said he believed that the charges to be paid by each enterprise should be differentiated.

Briefly discussing the most important tax moves, Dr Chudzynski said no major changes are proposed for the sales tax, the payroll tax (which must not be confused with corporate tax on inflated wage growth), or the tax on immovable property, although in the last-named tax the tax tariff for purchases of agricultural land is to be increased by 10-15 percent.

As for the income tax which is the largest of the charges enterprises have to pay, a significant new move is that of establishing a minimum payments level (apart from all tax allowances it may be granted, an enterprise will have to pay no less than a 20 percent corporate income tax). Commenting on the Council of Ministers decision concerning corporate tax allowances which appeared in yesterday's issue of Rzeczpospolita's supplement on economic reform, Dr Chudzynski pointed out the following provisions: allowances granted on account of exports are now more accurately defined, as well as expanded, if export deals prove particularly profitable; allowances granted on account of product quality improvement have been revised; and preferential terms are provided to enterprises if they apply new technology.

In the ensuing discussion, participants complained about what they called "the excessive fiscalism" of Finance Ministry policies, which prevents many hard-working enterprises from developing because they have to spend too much on subsidies and other budgetary spending items.

/9317
CSO: 2020/71

POLISH-SWISS COMMISSION ASSESSES TRADE RELATIONS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21-22 Dec 85 p 9

[Text] The 7th session of the Polish-Swiss Commission for International Cooperation has ended in Berne. The two-day debates were co-chaired by Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Ryszard Strzelecki and director of the Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economy Philippe Levy. The head of the Polish delegation also held talks with Secretary of State Cornelio Sommaruga who is in charge of Switzerland's foreign trade.

The commission analysed the state of bilateral economic relations and the prospects of development of cooperation. It voiced the opinion that the rapid growth of Polish-Swiss turnover in the last two years testified to the interest of both sides in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation and trade.

It was deemed particularly important to further develop coproduction bonds which make the exchange between the two countries largely immune to the effects of market fluctuations.

The Polish side emphasized its interest in the modernization of various areas of manufacturing, oriented to the growth of exports, with the help of foreign credits, including Swiss ones. This attitude was received by the Swiss side with full understanding.

The meeting of the Commission was held in a friendly and warm atmosphere and ended in the signing of a joint protocol.

/9317
CSO: 2020/71

PAPER VIEWS SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1985

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Poland's shipbuilding industry will certainly not break any records with the 57 vessels totaling some 500,000 DWT it is scheduled to build this year. More ships could be built were it not for the chronic shortage of production materials, the broken ancillary production links, and the steady fall in the industry's labor force.

Unfortunately, these 57 ships are all Poland's shipyards are capable of producing at the moment. The old dreams of becoming a shipbuilding superpower are long gone.

Of the six Polish shipyards building sea-going vessels, Gdansk's Lenin shipyard launched most ships, 16 to be precise. Only one, the sailing ship Oceania, was commissioned by a domestic buyer, the Polish Academy of Sciences. The others were ordered by foreign shipowners, although not all of them were finally taken over by the original customers. Two ships designed as chemical carriers are still anchored at the dockside in Gdansk. Their Swedish buyer has financial problems and has refused to take receipt of the ships, thus making the shipyard's troubled situation even worse.

Szczecin's Warski shipyard comes next. It built all the 14 ships it had undertaken to hand over to shipowners this year. Four new general-cargo vessels have gone into service with the Polish PZM shipping line, while the others have gone to foreign buyers, mostly to the Soviet Union.

Gdansk's Stocznia Polnocna shipyard has also met its annual target, building nine ships, eight of them for export. The Wisla shipyard built eight small sea-going vessels. The Ustka shipyard has also met its plan. It specializes in small fishing vessels, previously sold to Polish companies fishing the Baltic, and now sold mostly to foreigners.

Gdynia's Komuna Paryska shipyard had the greatest difficulties of all this year both in meeting its plan targets and in recovering financial stability. Its bad luck is that, one small vessel for the Transocean company apart, all the ships it built this year were ordered by shipowners from capitalist countries who are now unwilling to expand their fleets because of the current shipping crisis. The shipyard became bogged down in unending disputes with its customers, with the latter producing longer and longer lists of imaginary defects and attempting to delay completion of the ships to make the yard pay contractual penalties and hence to achieve a further cut in prices. The Komuna Paryska shipyard eventually turned over only two ships while a third is still waiting for the buyer to take receipt.

Apart from customer problems, Polish shipyards this year often lacked the materials needed to build ships. Previous material shortages did not let up at all this year. In the fourth quarter alone, the yards received 10,000 tons of steel less than promised. Even worse, steel producers have accepted only two-thirds of the yards' orders for 1986. The director of the Shipbuilding Industry Association, Boleslaw Slepowronski, describes this situation as "disastrous."

Steel is only one of hundreds of products--from screws, bearings and welding wire through to electric engines--which are in short supply. The shipyards are also finding it increasingly difficult to use the funds deposited in their hard-currency bank accounts. Employment is perhaps the only area showing slight improvement. Overall employment has not increased, but labor turnover is at least less dramatic than before. "It has been a hard and difficult year for us," says Slepowronski. Not only for shipyards, I would add.

Yet despite all their troubles, Poland's shipyards were still able to increase the value of their output by some 15 percent compared with 1984. Exports to the socialist countries grew even more quickly--by 24 percent. But hard-currency earnings fell, mainly because Western shipowners refused to take receipt of several completed vessels.

Most of the vessels produced by Polish shipyard this year are of old, well-tested designs, such as general-cargo ships, refrigerated vessels, trawlers, ro-ro ships, supply ships and ferries. The only notable prototype launched in 1985 was a derrick barge built by the Warski shipyard for the Soviet Union: it can hoist loads of up to 40 tonnes. There were no other new designs. Will there be any next year?

Well aware of the Polish economy's current situation, the shipyards are promising no miracles. They plan to build roughly as many ships in 1986 as they did this year. But they hope to increase the value of their output by around 20 percent and export more to both the Soviet Union and the West. Polish shipping companies which up to now have largely been ignored by shipbuilders are to be sold seven new ships. While this is clearly a change for the better it is still a far cry from what is needed to meet even the most modest demands for a modernization of Poland's merchant fleet. The yards are still entirely committed to exports, although this often means a lot of trouble for them.

/9317
CSO: 2020/71

GDANSK SHIPYARD ANNUAL OUTPUT

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 Dec 85-1 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] On December 30th, the Lenin Gdansk Shipyard handed over two ships built to the Soviet order, the fourth of the pontoon series, built under the Shelf Program and the 9th of the Ro-Ro series.

There is also a modern mass-cargo carrier waiting to be taken over by the Finnish ship owner. This will take place on December 31st.

The Gdansk Shipyard's 1985 performance proved pretty successful. In all, the shipyard built 16 vessels during the year and the shipyard workers worked every free Saturday beginning from September in order to make up for delays resulting from the severe winter.

The vessels, all of which were built for export with the exception of the Oceania sailing-ship for the Polish Academy of Sciences, include three prototype units: a timber carrier adjusted to carry containers, the pontoon crane built under the Shelf Program and the Oceania sailing-ship.

The year's production at the shipyard is worth more than 30 billion zlotys which in terms of comparable prices signifies a 25 percent increase on last year's figure. The export production is estimated at over 140 million roubles and more than 60 million dollars.

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CSO: 2020/71

BRIEFS

URANIUM PRODUCTION--The uranium mine and yellow-cake factory at Zirovski VRH have started regular production. By using their potentials in full, they provide an intermediate product for the fuel used at the Krsko nuclear power plant. As of now, the annual ore production at Zirovski VRH will total 160,000 metric tons. Each ton of ore will give approximately 1 kg of uranium concentrate, that is an intermediate product for producing nuclear fuel. [Excerpts] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jan 86 AU] /6662

SLOVENIAN NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP--Klagenfurt--A dumping ground for nuclear waste is to be established in the area of Slovenj Gradec about 20 km from Lavamuend in Carinthia. According to reports by two Slovene newspapers, geology experts have recommended this area as a possible storage ground because it is thought to be earthquake-proof. In a letter addressed to the president of the Yugoslav Executive Council, the Vice Governor of Carinthia Knafl asked for clarification as to whether the newspaper reports are based on facts. [Text] [Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1748 GMT 31 Dec 85 AU] /6662

OIL PIPELINE OPERATIVE--The Novi Sad Naftagas today put into operation the oil pipeline which runs from Elemir in Banat to Novi Sad. Oil refineries in that city and in Pancevo will now enjoy uninterrupted oil supplies. This oil pipeline from Elemir near Zrenjanin to Novi Sad is 41 km long and the width of the route cleared before the pipeline was laid is 16 meters. It was built in the record time of 100 days thanks to the exceptional efforts put in by Naftagas specialized and other work organizations in our country. The work went on day and night and the builders displayed a high degree of skill especially when bringing the line over the river Tisa. The result is that the installation was commissioned at the planned price and virtually all the equipment used is of domestic origin. The pipeline will ensure uninterrupted crude oil supplies for the refineries in Novi Sad and Pancevo until the end of the century. Its capacity is 700,000 metric tons of oil annually, which otherwise would have had to be transported via the River Tisa or by tankers, which in the winter time is very difficult, and at times even impossible, to do. [Summary] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD] /6662

COMPUTERIZED CONTROL UNITS FOR USSR--Ljubljana, Jan 14 (TANJUG)--The Iskra-Automatika Factory, operating as part of the Iskra Associated Enterprises of Ljubljana, northwestern Yugoslavia, has signed a contract with Soviet partners on delivering 1,500 sets for computerized control of material processing machines. The value of this export deal is estimated at 7.5 million dollars. Iskra deliveries to the Soviet market this year are expected to reach 18 million dollars. This year the associated enterprises plan to export 280 million dollars' worth of electronic equipment and finished products. The bulk of deliveries will go to Turkey, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Great Britain. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1430 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD] /6662

CSO: 2800/142

BCP DAILY ON WORLD REACTION TO ANTI-LIBYAN SANCTIONS

AU101457 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 January 1986 carried on pages 1 and 5 a 2,400-word worldwide roundup of reports on reactions to the U.S. announcement of economic sanctions against Libya and to the U.S. military actions, under the heading "Washington Declares Economic War on Libya" and with the title: "An Expression of the Old Policy."

The main and first report, approximately 650 words and datelined New York 8 January, from RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Georgi Todorchev, gives factual details on the U.S. Government decision on economic measures directed against Libya: "The document decrees a complete ban on any trade and economic relations between the United States and Libya--in addition to the similar sanctions imposed by the White House as early as 1981." Todorchev notes that President Reagan himself at his press conference on 7 January "admitted indirectly" that "'the full and all-embracing embargo' will not have any particular effect," due to the current small volume of U.S.-Libyan trade. Todorchev then comments: "In themselves, the reprehensible incidents at Rome and Vienna airports are merely a pretext to justify the long-established U.S. policy toward Libya. The aim of this course is to turn Libya into an 'international pariah'--according to the U.S. President's own words yesterday." Todorchev notes the comment USA TODAY on 8 January that the Libyan problem started in 1969, when al-Qadhdhafi came to power and "clearly declared his intention to put an end to his country's dependence on American military and economic interests."

Todorchev notes U.S. attempts to involve the U.S. Western European allies in the anti-Libyan campaign, evidenced by Deputy Secretary of State John White's trip round Western Europe. Todorchev also briefly notes other U.S. press reports, including the WASHINGTON POST claim on 8 January that "U.S. citizens are not treated badly in Libya," which points out that the 1,000-1,500 U.S. citizens in Libya will suffer most from the economic boycott.

There follows brief BTA reports, all dated 8 January, from Moscow, Havana, Warsaw, and Beijing, on public and governmental condemnation of the U.S. actions.

Further, a 350-word report from RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Valya Petrova, datelined Athens 8 January, states: "The military tension caused by the

United States in the Mediterranean region is giving rise to deep concern in Greece." In support of this statement, Petrova cites Foreign Minister Papoulias' statement yesterday concerning "the danger which exists for general security in the region and the need not to permit military actions there." Petrova notes that Papoulias has twice expressed his country's anxiety in meetings with U.S. Ambassador Keeley, adding that "the Greek Government declares itself against any form of terrorism, as it considers that any military actions whatsoever by any country, apart from being a flagrant breach of international law, will cause hundreds of innocent casualties....

Petrova also notes that Papoulias stressed that Greece is also against economic sanctions against Libya, and will not join in such measures. Finally, Petrova points out that Government Spokesman Papaioannou has announced that the possibility of U.S. bases in Greece being used for actions against Libya is excluded by the terms of the treaty governing them.

A 600-word 8 January report from RABOTNICHESKO DELO Rome correspondent Serdzho Pardera states: "The crisis in the Mediterranean which has broken out following the atrocities at Rome and Vienna airports, continues to be the center of attention of Italian public opinion and political and governmental circles. Everything else is of secondary importance." Pardera notes that as yet there has been no official reaction to President Reagan's speech of 7 January. However, he comments that the Italian press "regards as a 'tactical retreat' the behavior adopted by Washington, as compared to the threats against Libya and its leader al-Qadhdhafi uttered recently, a retreat which according to numerous observers is due to U.S. reluctance to fall into complete isolation." Pardera summarizes the Italian Government position thus: "Italy categorically disagrees with any hypothesis concerning war and allied military actions in the Mediterranean region."

However, Pardera notes that "Defense Minister Spadolini (the chief representative of the pro-Israeli lobby and of the extreme supporters of the Atlantic Pact), despite declaring himself against 'punitive measures,' insisted on the need for 'a blow to be struck against the centers of terrorism.'" Pardera notes that the Italian Government is under pressure at home to review Libyan-Italian relations, but that Andreotti and Craxi have received some support from their stance from the press and Socialist leader Fabrio Fabri. Pardera comments wryly: "As can be seen, the atmosphere within the coalition is not idyllic. It remains now to be seen what positions will prevail following President Reagan's speech of yesterday."

Finally, very brief BTA reports, datelined 8 January, from Berne, Ottawa, the Hague, Bonn, Brussels, Vienna and Lisbon, state that the respective countries will not join in economic sanctions against Libya.

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CSO: 2200/63

DAILIES' REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

AU132118 [Editorial Report] Sofia dailies in Bulgarian on 10, 11 and 12 January 1986 carry several reports and commentaries on U.S.-Libyan relations following the incidents at Vienna and Rome airports, on the U.S. decision to adopt economic sanctions against Libya, and on worldwide reaction to this decision.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 10 January carries on pages 1 and 7 a 500-word report entitled: "The World Denounces" with reactions from Budapest, Pyongyang, Hanoi, East Berlin, Havana, Madrid, Athens, Rome, Delhi, Beirut, and Cairo dealing with the U.S. anti-Libyan campaign, and containing very brief news items on statements either by leaders on the respective countries national institutions, or by other official sources denouncing the U.S. measures against Libya and expressing concern about the "situation in the Mediterranean," or about "the hegemonistic American ambitions in the Middle East."

The same issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries on page 7 a 400-word report from New York by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Georgi Todorchev entitled: "Extremist Actions and Appeals" which states that the "anti-Libyan campaign of the influential circles in the United States does not subside." Todorchev describes a Reagan "statement totelevision journalist" and statements of other White House and State Department officials, as well as the publication of a "White Book" on Libya by the State Department and warnings issued to American citizens resident in Libya that they "would be subject to severe punishments" if they refused to leave that country. Todorchev also mentions "military preparations in the United States" for a "unitive operation" against Libya, and cites the WALL STREET JOURNAL which "openly calls for even more extremist, overt military measures by Washington against Tripoli."

NARODNA ARMIYA on 10 January on page 4 carries a 1,800-word military-political commentary by Col Anastas Anastasov entitled: "Held Captive by Blind Hatred" which chronologically recapitulates events since September 1984 which led to the American "sanctions against Libya announced in a presidential decree," describing the sanctions in detail. Anastasov states that the true reason for the sanctions are not the events at the airports of Vienna and Rome, but the fact that "Libya is conducting an anti-imperialist policy." He compares the "hatred" for Libya to that for Cuba, Nicaragua, and Angola, and concludes:

"Actually, it is obvious that Washington has not properly taken into account all the 'pros' and 'cons' and appears ready to adopt even 'stricter' measures, according to the U.S. President, namely, a military operation. However, it is hardly necessary to recall that this is not Grenada, and that in this case the consequences in the political sector would be rather severe for the aggressor. It goes without saying that a 'local war' with the participation of the U.S. in the Middle East is likely to unleash a global conflict at any moment."

The daily TRUD on 10 January carries on page 4 a 700-word commentary by Boyko Vutov, entitled: "Aggression in Isolation." This commentary refers to the "new globalism" used at a Moscow press conference to characterize the attitude of the United States with regard to events concerning Libya, and emphasizes the fact that the European and NATO allies refuse to join the American anti-Libyan sanctions. Boyko Vutov points out that, despite the agreements reached in Geneva "to devote joint efforts to the elimination of hotbeds of tension in different areas" Washington is now trying to "go back to the stand preceding" the Geneva meeting, and is now "following an irresponsible course which is likely to have tragic consequences and which seriously jeopardizes the initial sparks of hope for mankind."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 11 January carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Nenko Seymenliyski, entitled "Demagogy and 'Double' Standards" on the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya, in which the author states that "in absence of any justification" the American leaders are "using rhetoric" by describing the Libyan leader as "a criminal" and "terrorist" and are "shedding crocodile tears" for the victims of the Vienna and Rome airports. The author claims that the United States have given "shelter and support" to "terrorists" who are acting against Afghanistan, Cuba, and Nicaragua. He cites the U.S. declaration about "civilized people" who should not "tolerate the killing of innocent people for the sake of their selfish interests" and stresses that "civilized people, indeed, should not tolerate such demagogy."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 12 January carries on page 4 a 900-word report under the title: "Decisive Denouncement of the Brutal Anti-Libyan Campaign" from Madrid, Damascus, Vientiane, Athens, Prague, and Vienna citing the resolutions of the Communist Parties of Spain, statements by Syria's al-Asad, Greece's Papandreou, as well as Austria's ex-Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in support of Libya and against the U.S. sanctions.

ZEMDELSKO ZNAME on 12 Jnauary in Bulgarian carries on page 4 an 800-word commentary by Encho Gospodinov entitled "Libyan Variant," which states that the U.S. "anti-Libyan campaign" is by no means accidental, but follows a well planned pattern of the "Pentagon planners" aimed at creating "chaos" that should serve "the interests of the United States." Gospodinov states that the U.S. policy as regards Libya should be considered within the context of "other elements composing the Middle East policy mosaic," adding that the U.S. Middle East policy is suffering "failure after failure," especially since the "Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, which has utterly confused the Pentagon strategists." Gospodinov points out that "the world is distancing itself from the similar approach." He adds that "not only the Arab countries, but also nearly all West European countries have declared themselves against the anti-Libyan boycott." He closes his article with the following statement: "The saddest thing is that the campaign against Libya began only 40 days after the Geneva meeting at which the leaders of the two most powerful states in the world talked about how regional conflicts should be resolved. Now, for one of these two countries--namely for the United States--the memory of Geneva seems to fade."

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CSO: 2200/63

RAJIV GANDHI RECEIVES KUBADINSKI IN BOMBAY

AU311140 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] Im Bombay on 28 December Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India and chairman of the Indian National Congress Party, met Pencho Kubadinski, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, member of the BCP Politburo, and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is also chairman of the honorary communittee for the celebration of the centenary of the Indian National Congress Party in the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB].

During the conversation that took place, the mutual wish was asserted for the further rising development of Bulgarian-Indian relations. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation handed over to Rajiv Gandhi a greetings on the occasion of the historic jubilee of the Indian National Congress Party.

"I carry out the pleasant commission of conveying to you, esteemed Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to the leadership, to all activists and members of the the party, and to the friendly Indian people the most cordial congratulations and good wishes to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the PRB, on the occasion of this glorious jubilee," the greetings message stated.

The Bulgarian people has a feeling of deep respect and sincere friendship toward the great Indian people. For us India is a symbol of an age-long steadfast struggle for liberation and independent development. The ancient land of India has given birth to the outstanding leaders of the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi, whose names are inseparably linked in the peoples' memory with the struggle for liberation, peace, democracy, and progress.

The Republic of India is unswervingly conducting a policy of peaceful coexistance and nonalignment, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, zionism, racism, and apartheid. This course of foreign policy is winning the country a high international authority and recognition. We highly value the role of the Republic of India in the nonaligned countries' movement, and its contribution in the fight for preserving world peace, disarmament, and streugthening security in Asia and throughout the world. The foundations of this fruitful course were laid by Rawaharlal Nehru. It was continued by Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of the Indian people, who has entered history forever as an ardent figure for lasting peace, human happiness, and progress. We are deeply satisfied that this course finds an unswerving continuation in the activities of the government you lead, esteemed Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

The great significance of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic of India in the modern world is determined in our view by the fact that at the present watershed stage in international relations, under conditions where mankind is faced with the choice between survival and the threat of annihilation, there is nothing more important than the fight for peace and security, for preserving and developing human civilization, the greetings messages stresses later. The PRB welcomes the meeting between Mikhail Borgachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan last month in Geneva.

However, it is only an initial step in the right direction. The main obstacle in the path toward achieving disarmament and the reduction of international tension still remains--the plans for "star wars." This is why we hope that world public opinion and all peace-loving states, including the realistically thinking politicians of the West, will assist actively in achieving in international relations a lasting turning point toward peace, security, cooperation on an equal footing, and the prosperity of all peoples.

In recognizing the role of the nonaligned countries' movement in solving these problems, we support the movement's anti-imperialist, antisocialist, and antiware orientation and its efforts for a radical rearrangement of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. We are glad that such a great and authoritative country as India is now at the head of the movement and in the forefront of the struggle to preserve and strengthen world peace. We consider that the Delhi declaration of the six state and governmental leaders and their joint message to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan before their meeting in Geneva are of great importance for detente and peaceful coexistence, and for activating the right against the nuclear threat.

We note with deep satisfaction, the greetings message emphasizes, that the lasting friendly ties between the PRB and the Republic of India are developing along an ascending trend. The political contacts at different levels, including the top, have acquired a traditional character. Our economic and scientific-technical links are full of life. Our exchanges in the cultural field are continuously becoming more enriched. Bulgaria and India are cooperating closely in the international forums. The meetings of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Indira Gandhi were of historic importance for all of this.

We are convinced, the greetings message stressed in conclusion, that Bulgarian-Indian relations will continue in the future their dynamic and fruitful development in all fields of life, in the interest of the two peoples, and of understanding and cooperation in the world.

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CSO: 2200/63

BCP DAILY DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS IN EAST AND WEST

AU161107 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Serafim Severnyak article: "Truth Versus Demagogy"]

[Excerpts] The entire history of human relations is in fact a history of human rights and freedoms. As is known, these are class concepts and any attempt to transfer them to the nebulous sphere of abstract humanitarianism are nothing but deliberate demagogy. These are vain efforts to disregard the lessons of history, which, last, but not least, imply a strong desire to shift responsibility from the guilty to the innocent....

As usual, Lenin, most accurately summed up the aforementioned class concepts in a short and concise statement, when he said that "the people's full and real freedom can only be guaranteed when total state power entirely and truly belongs to the people." Since this truth can by no means be refuted, the enemies of this truth are beginning to pull it apart. According to a given situation or to a specific case, one time they start crying about the freedom of press and speech, and another time complain about the lack of freedom of conscience, or of religion....

I happened to be in Europe when the Western newspapers reported with banner headlines about some kind of alleged Bulgarian dissident writers. Following a BTA declaration on the subject, they were obliged to withdraw their own statements in disgrace. There was once a talented Romanian writer called Petru Dimitriu. His book "Family Chronicle" made him famous. Nevertheless, under the influence of certain shady forces, he decided to "choose freedom." This happened 30 years ago and since then the name of this talented writer has never been heard again. A similar case was the one of the noisy propaganda staged by the West in "defending" Aleksandr Solzheniytsin, who was never "threatened" by anyone, and who "chose freedom" as well.

An innocent Bulgarian has been imprisoned for as long as 3 years under a terrible indictment of having been an accomplice to the attempt to assassinate the pope. This accusation escalated to a monstrous attack against our socialist motherland. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is accused of international terrorism in all spheres. The motivation for this accusation is quite obvious and well-known. Bulgaria is a prosperous country, one where real socialism exists. It welcomes guests from all over the world, sends ambassadors of the arts and of peace to all countries. As a result of all this, our enemies need some counterattack, and this is how the usual accusation of not respecting human rights came to the rescue of our enemies....

Cyril and Methodius, the brothers from Saloniki, devoted all their efforts to endowing the Slavonic peoples with the light of education and pointing out the path of the future to them! The same pope John Paul II, who was supposed to be killed by a Bulgarian, expressed his highest appreciation for the two apostles, Cyril and Methodius, describing their work as a "message of unity among the peoples, as a cause of true brotherhood and of life in a peace-loving society."

The work of Cyril and Methodius, however, is not Bulgaria's sole contribution to the struggle of mankind for freedom and perfection. In our epoch this share of Bulgaria became a contribution to the struggle for the construction of a new world, the world of freedom and human rights. In the early days of our socialist present-day era Georgi Dimitrov stated that "...in our new Bulgarian everyone of us will not be judged according to his origins, or to his name, nor according to the opinion he has of himself, but only according to his working achievements...." These are words that not only proved prophetic, but became a program which is being implemented in our country every day!

This is how things stand in connection with human rights. Any cunning or shallow speculations are futile in this respect. The People's Republic of Bulgarian, as a member of the United Nations, respects the rights and freedoms of all people throughout the world. In our country there is a wise saying of the ancient peoples which is highly respected and it says: "Only those who are capable of daily earning their freedom really deserve it." This is the source of our strength.

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ZHIVKOV STATEMENTS ON RECEIVING AMBASSADORS

AU191428 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Ukrit Duriyaphromma, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Bulgaria.

In reply [to greetings conveyed by Thai ambassador], State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov conveyed most sincere good wishes for the health and successes of the Thai people. He voiced his confidence that the fruitful utilization of the existing opportunities for further development and expansion of the relations between Bulgaria and Thailand will be in the interest of both countries and peoples and will serve the cause of international understanding and cooperation. Dwelling on Bulgaria's foreign policy, he stated that its principal aim was the preservation of peace in the world. All states--both great and small--must unite their efforts and make a real contribution to solving this cardinal issue of our time. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that our country is redoubling its efforts to settle by peaceful means all disputed issues in Southeast Asia, and to turn this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Arafan Ansu Camara, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to Bulgaria, yesterday presented his letters of accreditation to State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

Expressing his thanks for the kind words relating to our country, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov spoke of the links between Bulgaria and Guinea-Bissau. He recalled that the two countries established diplomatic relations directly after Guinea-Bissau proclaimed its independence. We are now in a period when our relations are being built up, with prospects for their development and enrichment. The political will and the opportunities exist for this--both in the political and cultural fields, and particularly in the economic field. The utilization of these opportunities is in the interest of the peoples of Bulgaria and Guinea-Bissau, and would also contribute to the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

Later on, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that we are following with sympathy the efforts of the industrious people of Guinea-Bissau, aimed at reorganizing the society along the path of social progress. We value highly the contribution of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to the struggle of the African peoples for the complete liberation of the continent from colonialism and for eliminating racism and apartheid.

Sharing the anxiety of Arafan Ansu Camara regarding the state of the present international situation, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to do everything in its power to preserve world peace.

Ahmad Muhammad Dhiyab, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Sudan, presented his letters of accreditation yesterday to State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomes the positive changes in your country and has full sympathy with the striving of the Republic of the Sudan to strengthen and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, stated Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He also pointed out that the Sudanese premier's visit to Bulgaria contributed toward the further development of our cooperation, to our mutual interest and on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov underlined our country's position concerning the arms race in the Middle East. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, he stressed, is consistently supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel and the imperialist forces. A just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict can only be achieved on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied from 1967 to the present day, of the implementation of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right of self-determination and the right to form its own independent state, and of guaranteeing the independent existence of all states in the region. The practical path toward this is the holding, under the aegis of the UNGN of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The chairman of the State Council dwelt on the consistent high-principled policy of the countries of the socialist community, aimed at strengthening peace in the world and developing cooperation between peoples, reducing international tension, halting the arms race, and disarmament. A vivid example of the constructive approach of this policy are the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact member countries at the Sofia conference.

After the representation of the credentials, Comrade Todor Zhivkov invited the ambassadors of Thailand, Guinea-Bissau, and the Sudan in turn into his study and held conversations with them.

The ceremony was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council.

When the ambassadors entered the State Council building, the flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Thailand, Guinea-Bissau, and the Sudan were raised. A guard of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors and the national anthems of the four countries were played.

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CSO: 2200/63

BTA DEPUTY DIRECTOR ON GENEVA SUMMIT

AU301800 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 30 Dec 85

["The Peoples Expect Deeds From the West"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 30 (BTA)--Everything that has been done after the meeting between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan, confirms ever more strongly its importance for the improvement of international climate, for easing of tension in the world, says Mr. Nencho Khranov, deputy director-general of the BTA, before the daily COOPERATIVNO SELO.

The poll of the paper on topical issues of the 1985 political life has been completed with this interview.

Assessing the summit as the event of the year, Mr. Nencho Khranov stresses that this turning point, the achievement of possibility for a dialogue between the USSR and the US has been carried out chiefly thanks to the active efforts of the Soviet Union. Efforts which have been expressed through constructive, clear and concrete proposals for easing of tension, for searching of common ground, for limitation of the arms race. [sentence as received]

The interview reminds the proposals which have been formulated by Mr. Michail Gorbachev, in October in Paris: On the issues of space weapons, as well as on the issue of nuclear weapons and all other kinds of weapons. As an important point in the preparation for the summit in Geneva, Mr. Nencho Khranov points out the meeting of the top ranking party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Poland, in May, as well as the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which has taken place in Sofia.

Mr. Nencho Khranov stresses that Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev has represented not only the Soviet Union in Geneva, but he has represented the whole socialist community, he has represented all reasonable people who insist on healing of international situation, for positive turn in the interstate relations.

When we speak about the Geneva summit and about the changes expected from it, we must know that they are not likely to appear at once, explains Mr. Nencho Chranov. That will be a long and comprehensive process and all those forces which have hampered the summit in Geneva, will continue to act against it.

There is no doubt that President Reagan and his team will be put to the test: Are they going to keep their Geneva promise.

The author expresses his regret that Geneva has not been able to stop the fast employment [as received] of the American missiles in Western Europe. And what is more, he adds, the U.S. Congress has approved a military budget of about 302 billion dollars.

According to Mr. Nencho Khranov, the American programme for militarization of space is and will be one of the main obstacles to the normalization of the relations.

As an example of the possibilities of the Geneva summit in the field of disarmament, Mr. Nencho Khranov points out the Soviet initiatives and proposals which could turn into a starting point for greater deeds. He is convinced that if they can find the corresponding positive answer from the West, it would lead to practical reduction of the military tension in Europe.

The deputy director-general of the BTA emphasizes also the efforts of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

When we speak about reviving of detente we must always look for the concrete deeds in this direction, stresses Mr. Nencho Khranov, emphasizing that the countries from NATO are in debt toward the European peoples. And here one can find their great role-making, helping Washington overcome the inertia of militarism, most of all with new atittude toward the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative of the U.S, says Mr. Nencho Khranov.

Mr. Nencho Khranov is optimistic about the possibilities for revival of the Helsinki spirit. He sees these possibilities not only in the successful completion of the Stockholm conference but also in the chances which are outlining before the Vienna meeting of the countries which have signed the Final Act.

We are going to expect also the new summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan, scheduled for the middle of the coming year. And we may be sure that the preparation for the forthcoming meeting cannot but include elements of concrete agreements, says in conclusion, Mr. Nencho Khranov.

/6662
CSO: 2200/63

ARMY DAILY DISCUSSES PARTY LEADERSHIP

AU131017 Sofia NARODNA ARMIY in Bulgarian 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Colonel Docent Rayko Raykov, candidate of military sciences: "System and Principles of Party Leadership Within the Amred Forces"--passages between slantlines are printed in boldface]

[Text] Party leadership of the armed forces is an essential part of party leadership of our entire society, the leadership that is exercised by the BCP. As for its basic nature this party leadership is purpose-oriented, it is political-oriented in essence, it has a well planned and organized effect on the armed forces, and on the party, social, and economic organs and organizations, in connection with their development and consolidation and for the purpose of implementing party policy within the army.

The system of party leadership of the armed forces is reflected in the BCP Program and Statute, as well as in other resolutions and documents of the BCP Central Committee. It is part of our country's political system, part of the all-round system of party leadership within our society, and part of the party leadership system within the framework of our military organization.

The system of party leadership within the armed forces represents an accumulation of functions, principles, organs and organizations, as well as of basic directives, norms, and mutual relations, mechanisms, methods, forms, and means, technological methods, organization, and implementation. The BCP is the nucleus of this whole system. The high party organs represent the total party leadership of the armed forces. Leadership of party work in the party organs is the province of the BCp Central Committee, which exercises this leadership through the central political organs of the Bulgarian People's Army and the other branches of the armed forces. The local party organs do not conduct this activity within the army detachments on the territory of given okrugs and municipalities, but are informed about political work within the army detachments and provide assistance. The army political organs and organizations are entrusted with the chief role of promoting party work within the armed forces.

The BCP leads the armed forces also through the state organs. Under the leadership of the party the state organs exert specific functions and are engaged in the accomplishment of certain tasks serving the development and consolidation of the armed forces.

The sociopolitical and mass organizations, and the economic institutions, play a specific role in this respect as well. Some of them are engaged in specific tasks connected with the training and supplies of the armed forces, while others contribute to the education of army personnel.

All these organs and organizations have specific functions and act and interact on the basis of established norms and rules, using specific mechanisms, methods, forms and means, as well as technological methods in organizing and implementing tasks, which are divided into different groups, according to their specific trends.

The principles of party leadership of the armed forces consist of scientific generalizations, permanent sociopolitical postulates, and guiding ideas and rules, which determine and regulate the mutual relations between the party and the armed forces on the one hand and all other state and social organizations on the other, upon which the development and consolidation of the armed forces and the troops depend. These principles guarantee the expansion of the party's political-organizational and ideological-educational functions among the armed forces. Most of them specify the general principles of party leadership as regards the sphere of the BCP's military activities.

The /class-party principle/ should be mentioned in the first place. It demands that party leadership should be based on Marxism-Leninism, that a class analysis and evaluation of phenomena should be made, or should be coordinated with the class interests of the workers class and of socialism, that party leadership should be implemented in accordance with the BCP Program and Statute, in conformity with the party decisions, principles, norms, methods and means, and that the goal of party leadership and its criterion should be to implement party policy in the military sphere. This principle is particularly important for the armed forces, if we take into consideration their place and role in the political system of our society. It is necessary to point out that the principle also includes the political approach which is the core of party leadership as a whole.

/Among the main principles of party leadership are the scientific character and objectivity in this leadership./ They require that in solving the basic problems of the organization of the armed forces the party to rely on the theory and methods of Marxism-Leninism, as well as on technical and natural sciences. Along with this, the party is studying the objective needs and trends in the development of the armed forces. Thus, for example, a comprehensive, scientific analysis of the laws and trends of development in military affairs, under the conditions of military organization.

/The coordination of the principle of democratic centralism with the principle of one-man command/ is another postulate of party leadership within the armed forces. Democratic centralism is a general principle of party leadership in a socialist society. However, the extent and the limits of coordinating democracy with centralism are not the same in all cases. They depend upon the specific characteristics of the leadership in a given organization, on historical conditions, and on the nature, goals and purpose of a given sphere of party leadership. Centralism, for example, prevails within the armed forces, which is expressed in the strictly regulated administration of them. Centralism is coordinated with one-man command, which is implemented upon a party basis. On the other hand, the consolidation of centralism and of one-command also requires the maintenance of strict military discipline.

In the leadership of the armed forces democracy is implemented through collectivity [kolektivnost] within the party organs in working out [razrabotvane] and implementing the party's military policy. Democracy is also connected with collectivity in the work of the military councils in studying, discussing, and implementing the tasks. Democracy manifests itself also in the activities of the political organs and party leading bodies, as well as in the party organizations, as well as in the mass involvement of communists in the discussion and implementation of the tasks facing the troops.

Party leadership is based on the principle of the /uniformity of the party's political and military work./ Party leadership reflects the close dependency of military affairs and upon the political goals of the state and the fact that party policy is based on the activities of military administration [voenno vedeomstvo].

The political leadership of the BCP within the armed forces, as a uniform and mutually interconnected system of measures worked out [razrabotvani] and consolidation of the armed forces, represents a basis for determining the goals and tasks of military organization in all its stages. The party guarantees that all cadres, all military personnel, and all working people in all state, military, and social departments and organizations and at all levels, should become deeply aware of their own role in accomplishing the tasks connected with the consolidation of the armed forces and the country's defense.

The party sees to it, that its decisions and the practical tasks stemming from these decisions should find their appropriate place in the activities of the military councils, the commanders, the political organs, and the party and Komsomol organizations. These organs are entrusted with the implementation of party policy and with guaranteeing the impact of the party on all activities, as well as on the everyday life of the troops.

One of the [word indistinct] principles of party leadership within the armed forces is the /separation of functions of the party and military organs of leadership./ This principle requires the party to concentrate its attention on the general and basic questions of political leadership within the armed forces and on the expansion of political, organizational, and ideological-educational work among army personnel. The party is by no means a substitute for the military organs. On the contrary, it guarantees the necessary rights and opportunities of these organs and increases their sense of responsibility for the state of the troops and their combat readiness.

In addition, the aforementioned principle requires a constant improvement of the style of work and leadership of the party organs and commanders, of the political organs and party organizations within the army.

Another principle of party leadership is /the development of the political activity and creative initiative of the troops/. The party, the military cadres, and the party organizations cannot successfully accomplish the tasks connected with the development of the armed forces, unless they rely on the initiative and activity of the entire army personnel. This requires a timely and unmistakable definition of the political goals and tasks in connection with the consolidation of the armed forces in a form that should be understandable and accessible to all military personnel. It requires skill in explaining their role to them and instructing them on which aspects of their work to concentrate their attention. It is necessary, at the same time, to examine the mood, the interests, and the needs of army personnel and to devote care to their satisfaction.

On the principles of party leadership is also the principle of the uninterrupted and purpose-oriented character of party political work. Unlike the bourgeois parties, which in their demagogic way claim that the army should not be involved in politics, the communist parties are guiding the socialist armed forces from the point of view of overt class stands, they are educating the soldiers in the spirit of a deep communist convicition and political consciousness. The tremendously important role of the party revealed itself as early as during the civil war in Soviet Russia. It was confirmed on many occasions during the ensuing periods of peace and war in the USSR and in numerous other countries. Under the present-day conditions the role of party-political work within the army is even increasing.

/The systems and the principles of party leadership within the armed forces are perfected and enriched in conformity with the changes occurring in the historical conditions and in the tasks of the troops. Such creative factors are contained in the new edition of the CPSU program. Without revealing such changes in good time and taking them into consideration it is impossible to improve the quality and efficiency of party leadership within the armed forces/.

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YORDANOV ATTENDS MEETING ON LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT

AU102040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The seventh expanded plenum of the Committee of Culture adopted a program on improving the social role of libraries in our country in Sofia today. Comrade Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Committee of Culture, headed the work of the plenum.

In his report Petur Karaangov, director general of the Kiril and Metodi chief national library, discussed the positive experience in library work, which transformed the libraries for the conservation of literature into living educational institutions.

Particular attention was devoted in the report and in the subsequent statements of the participants to the unsatisfactory rates of speed in building up a uniform library system in Bulgaria, the beginning of which was marked by a ministerial decision in 1980. The necessity of expanding the people's libraries was pointed out and the need for a qualitative development of central scientific libraries and of school libraries, of municipal libraries, and of cultural club libraries was emphasized.

Attention was devoted to the necessity of a new approach in the total organization of library services. The program adopted at the plenum is directing efforts to an even more active development of our library work. The ideas about a decisive introduction of scientific-technical progress into the organization and equipment of libraries are an important aspect of the new program.

/6662
CSO: 2200/63

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU132129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, led by Mrs Gertrude Mongella, member of the Politburo and head of Social Policy Department of the party Central Committee, and minister for natural resources and tourism [title as heard], has been on a visit to Bulgaria from 7 January until today. The delegation had a meeting with Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Kiril Zarev, and also held talks in the Economic and Scientific-Technological Policy Department [committee name as heard] of the BCP Central Committee, as well as in the Fatherland Front National Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Council of the Central Cooperative Union, and in the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

In the course of the talks it was stressed that the existing traditional relations between the BCP and the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, as well as the links between the social-political organizations of the two countries have significantly assisted in the expansion and deepening of all-round relations between Bulgaria and Tanzania. The need for activating interparty links was emphasized. For this purpose, a protocol was signed for cooperation between the BCP and the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party during 1986 and for the following year.

/6662
CSO: 2200/63

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--On 12 November Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Hans Anders Anden, Swedish ambassador to Bulgaria, with the "Madara Horseman" Order, first class. The highest distinction has been conferred to him on his contribution to developing relations between Bulgaria and Sweden and in connection with his final departure from the country. The ceremony was attended by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 85 p 8 AU] /6662

DEPARTING JAPANESE, KUWAIT, ENVOYS--Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, presented yesterday the "Madara Horseman" Order, first class, to Mitsutaka Akiho, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to our country. The high decoration is awarded to him for his contribution to the development of inter-state relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan, as well as on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure from our country. The ceremony was attended by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Georgi Dzhagarov also presented the "Madara Horseman" Order, first class, to Khalid 'Abd Muhsin al-Babtain, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Kuwait to Bulgaria. This high decoration is awarded to him for the credit he earned in further developing the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the State of Kuwait and in connection with his forthcoming, final departure from the country. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 October 85 p 6 AU] /6662

DEPARTING PRC AMBASSADOR AWARDED--Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday presented the "Madara Horseman" Order, first class, to Wang Benzuo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in Bulgaria. This high decoration is presented to him for his contribution to the development of interstate relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and China, as well as in connection with his final departure from our country. Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 85 p 6 AU] /6662

DEPARTING NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR AWARDED--Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, yesterday awarded Bayardo Salmeron Chavez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to our country, for his great credit earned in contributing to the development of Bulgarian-Nicaraguan relations and on the occasion of his final departure from our country. Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 85 p 6 AU] /6662

YORDANOV AT MEETING ON VIDEO PROGRAMS--A conference was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova palace of culture today to discuss certain problems of mass musical programs, of record libraries, and videotapes. The conference was headed by Comrade Geogi Yordanov, chairman of the Committee of Culture. Certain unresolved problems of music-acoustic and video programs were discussed. Specific measures were mapped out for improving their ideological and artistic standards. Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, as well as representatives of okrug, party, and state leading institutions and leaders of artistic and creative unions were also present. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Jan 86 AU] /6662

ARGENTINE CP LEADER RECEIVES KHRISTOV--Comrade Emil Khristov, who is on a short visit to Buenos Aires, was received by Athos Fava, general secretary of the Argentine Communist Party. Information was exchanged on the tasks which the two parties are solving at the present stage. Mutual readiness was expressed for the further development of the traditional fraternal ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Dec 85 AU] /6662

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVOY--Sofia, December 26 (BTA)--Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressed the warm feelings of the Bulgarian people toward the achievements of the industrious Japanese people, toward its ancient original culture. Receiving the credentials of Mr. Masami Tanida, newly appointed ambassador of Japan to Bulgaria, the Bulgarian state leader assessed the bilateral relations as having an upgrade development. He expressed his conviction that in the future the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation will continue to develop and broaden with joint efforts and in interest of the two countries, peace and understanding on the planet. Mr. Masami Tanida stressed his satisfaction with the fact that after the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1959, the friendship and the cooperation had been constantly activating, and the exchange of visits as distinguished Bulgarian and Japanese figures had [as received] a special contribution to this. He voiced his resolve to devote all efforts to the further strengthening of the friendly relations. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 26 Dec 85 AU] /6662

CSO: 2200/63

POLITICS

POLAND

RESPONSE TO CHURCH-STATE POLEMICS IN PARTY JOURNAL

Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 10, Oct 85 pp 151-152

[Article by Janusz Fastyn:"Concerning the Level of Discussion"]

[Text] Jerzy Turowicz wrote an article entitled "Church and Politics" in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY (No 12, 1985). Zygmunt Kaluzynski had an article, "Leading Astray," appear in KULTURA (No 6, 1985), in which he disagreed with Turowicz's views, and his article in turn was countered by the latter in an article entitled "Kaluzynski the Theologian" (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 30, 1985). Kaluzynski did not remain indebted to him but responded in an article entitled "Turowicz's God" (KULTURA, No 11, 1985).

Up to this point the whole "duel" might seem to be part of an ideological struggle natural for our conditions. Although not devoid of enmity and personal remarks on both sides, the conflict nonetheless fell within the requirements of political culture. Arguments predominated rather than invectives. This sort of discussion, severe and unconventional, intellectually fruitful and refreshing, contained both serious arguments and biting wit and could enter permanently into our public life, if the two parties had wanted to abide by the unwritten rules. Unfortunately not.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY reminded us in No 34 of 25 August 1985 that we are in the realm of only holy desires. In that issue we read:

"KULTURA published Zygmunt Kaluzynski's base text in response to Jerzy Turowicz's polemics. We are not going to carry on a discussion on that level."

Period. The End. They are not going to carry on a discussion on a "base" level! And that is that with such a statement. But after a moment's reflection there are various notions that come to mind. Is it really Kaluzynski's "baseness" that is the main reason for cutting off such a vital discussion so arbitrarily? If you compare the texts of the two authors, the "base" quality is not the same in the two (if you consider personal jabs base), because Kaluzynski's are lighter and wittier. So the thing does not rest with being "base."

It is simply that the discussion became very uncomfortable for the proponents of truth and freedom of speech, even dangerous. Kaluzynski touched on a tabu. He dared draw back the curtain hiding some shameful and even compromising facts in the Vatican's history. And as everyone knows, you cannot argue the facts. You can hide them or cover them up, as has been done for years, or you can put in their place completely different facts from another time. And anyone who recalls unpleasant facts can be put on a black list alongside people accused of "baseness," "offending religious convictions," "works of the devil," and everything that can come out of the inquisitional imagination of the champions of "truth" who have never had any contact with the truth. Remember how in Spring 1983, under the guise of defending the faith, democracy, and freedom of speech, Jerzy Urban was removed as a reporter and forced to go underground? This was because he dared bring up what the MALY DZIENNIK was like before the war. But Kaluzynski goes further. He does not limit himself to his own backyard, Poland. He dares read and then publically repeat official church documents. For example, without scruples he cites Pope Pius XII as recognizing Hitler's aggression on the USSR in June 1941 as "noble heroism in the defense of Christian culture, a crusade which permitted Europe to breathe freely and promise the nations a new future."

Are many Poles familiar with this outrageous statement?

Is there any doubt that learning of it produces a deep moral shiver in the heart of many a Polish Catholic?

Therefore one should not condemn TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY for trying to protect its readers from such shocks. It does what it can, and on its own level.

10790
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'CONSENSUS': NEW CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE GROUP

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Nov 85 p 2

[Article: "Understanding Through Action: Meeting of 'Consensus' Dialogue Group]

[Text] On 31 Oct, Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the PRON National Council, acting on the authority of the Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee, met with representatives of the "Consensus" Dialogue Group. It undertakes action in contact and cooperation with PRON as the representative of the political coalition which the PZPR conducts and at the same time with the bishops of the Catholic Church, a lay group enjoying its trust, and other churches. It is made up of intellectuals and social activists inspired by Christianity, Marxism, or a religiously indifferent positive outlook. It sets of a dialogue among representatives of political orientations based on the Polish constitution, and it promotes the idea of work at the foundations with the notion of the principle of "understanding through action."

Presented at the meeting were proposals related to future meetings of the group, the possibility of activating its members in various sorts of sociopolitical activity, the creation of a "Consensus" discussion club, and the production of publications.

Within the framework of the country's new political situation following the Sejm elections, Jerzy Jaskiernia came out in favor of the group's intention to operate autonomously in areas of PRON activity. Emphasizing the significance of initiatives that enrich and bolster ideas of national understanding, he pointed out the possibility of carrying them out in the theoretical and intellectual sphere as well as in the practical implementation sphere. With the authority of the Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee, he put forth the possibility of setting up arrangements for group members to edit contributions to the weekly publication ODRODZENIE.

Also present at the meeting were: Stanislaw Akolinski, Tomasz Bartoszewicz, Leon Brodowski, Leszek Gilejko, Andrzej Grzegorczyk, Jerzy Krawczy,, Wladyslaw Markiewicz, Marek Okolski, Andrzej Piekara, Tadeusz Przeciszewski, Augustyn Przywieczerski, Stanislaw Rainko, Antoni Rajkiewicz, Eulalia Sajdak-Michnowska, Zbigniew Siedlecki, Jerzy Strzalkowski, Marcin Swiecicki, Anna Tatarkiewicz, Henryk Tomiczek, Zbigniew T. Wierzbicki, and Alicja Zdybel.

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POLITICS POLAND

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD272359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 27 Nov 85

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 27 November meeting of the Second National Ideological and Theoretical Conference in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, since the previous first ideological and theoretical conference, a period has passed which was full of events and great transformations. This was an exceptional and extremely important chapter in the biography of our party and all who serve her ideals. Today, we act in a qualitatively different situation. Socialism, the foundation of the sovereign and safe existence and development of our fatherland has been defended. We are moving along the path of socialist renewal, we are gaining in strength and normalization is becoming more profound and the position of Poland in the community of the fraternal states and international life is strengthening. In the struggle, action, and practice, the line of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is being confirmed. We speak about these things aware at the same time of Lenin's warning that there is nothing more trivial than self-satisfied optimism. One of the main conclusions derived by the party from the past experience is criticism, realism, courage to look the truth in the eye, the conviction of unacceptability--and here I quote Lenin once again--about covering truth with pretty words.

As we all know, the number of tasks is not diminishing and we have to overcome many delays and so many weaknesses. Problems are piling up, problems whose solution has only just begun. We must constantly struggle against difficulties even though in their majority they differ from those of yesterday. There is no room, therefore, for self-satisfaction, there can be no return to self-advertising [autoreklama].

However, for those who doubted the possibility of working out a long-term program, we can state with satisfaction that conditions indispensible to this have been achieved by the party. That decision, characterized by historical optimism, gives credit to the ninth congress delegates who had the resolution to draft this document in a dramatic situation, full of threats, tensions and conflicts. It is difficult to overestimate the program's role. It will be of great ideological, theoretical, doctrinal, and instructive significance. However, at the same time, it must reach didactic and stimulating effectiveness. That is why it is not enough for it to be right. It must be suggestive and bold, vital and clear, a program that one not only should, but wants to read. In this respect, the draft program still needs some more careful work. In order to arouse greater interest in our ideology as a lever for Poland's development and not to sit on library shelves but to exist in the ever so rich consciousness of the working class, the working people, and the young; the program must first and above all, be realistic. It is not enough to multiply and catalogue intentions. A strategic plan for an offensive on a well examined and tested field and its prognostic vision are the issues here. It is first of all necessary to define the stage where we are now, the areas where we fall behind, and to what extent we still have to complete the building of foundations for a new, higher social system, and further, in what areas we have built foundations of socialism, or even, where we are already on the road toward developed socialism.

What should the order be to solve these tasks? How should their interrelationship be expressed? We are obliged to balance solicitously but also critically all that which the party has achieved and experienced in the preceding period; and so, on the one hand, indicate clearly which of these experiences to develop, how to perpetuate what is precious and dominates these 40 years and will be unquestionable in the future; on the other hand, what to negate and reject, how to strengthen the defenses against deviation from Marxist-Leninist principles and norms, from voluntaristic practices and bureaucratic deformations.

They have created a specific socio-psychological barrier assidiously exploited by the class enemy. We are conquering it through consistency and honesty of our activities, by avoiding groundless declarations, through unity of word and deed, and above all, through socially perceivable results. This is the basic condition for rebuilding credibility and social trust. We must, however, take into account that there is a lot of distrust, lack of faith in the future of socialism's chances for development.

The answer to the question on understanding the socialist renewal becomes even more important. In essence, it has two meanings. First, there are the conclusions drawn from painful experiences: everything that we have been changing, reordering, cleansing in the last few years in order to uproot distortions and weaknesses, to overcome their grip. However, in the other, long-term meaning, renewal is not only a reaction against the experiences of the past, not activities forced and circumstantial, but above all, a bridge to the future, to the higher levels of socialist transformations.

This has nothing to do, and must have nothing to do, with the softening of the principles of the political system and obfiscation of the historical contents; on the contrary, barring the way to such tendencies in their conscious and sometimes subconscious dimension, our party is in favor of the constant process of changes and reforms understood as the reply to the mature needs of social development. Therefore, the nature and the goal of reforms in our understanding is for them to act for the sake of socialism and to multiply its strength, values and attractiveness, both in the social and the individual dimension. The point therefore is to have decent material conditions as well as the universal development of the human personality, humanism and culture of life, its fullness and its color, the decent attitude of one human being to another, the realization of the natural desire to participate in the shaping of social life. Let us remind ourselves, quoting Marx and Engels, that if a man is shaped by circumstances then the circumstances have to be shaped in a humane fashion. This means to us, to the part, a duty of defining the programmatic and model perspectives regarding the process of education, training, participation in culture--as well as the constant and consistent struggle against everything which morally deforms and hurts people and the society, everything which strikes at the image of Poland and dignity of our nation.

Following the introduction of martial law, in January 1982 I posed a question at the Sejm: Why in Poland does democracy so often transform itself into anarchy and voluntarism, and the authorities grow in arrogance and autocracy? This is not a rhetorical question.

We have to reply to it in practice, precisely programmatically. It is the question of factually consolidating and improving democracy and self-government equally, as well as government bodies and the entire state apparatus. In institutional solutions and in personnel policy, as far as the public is concerned, the only thing that is beneficial is that which contributes to the shaping of correct relations between democratism and centralism, discussion and implementation, and self-government and discipline.

Comrades, the fundamental question of what kind of Poland will enter the 21st century obliges us to have special concern for the mutual union of ideology, politics and economy to find a strong and coherent expression in the preogrammatic long-term document, just as ideology which is voiced but not confirmed in life loses credibility and hence the ability to affect the masses and capture their awareness. On the other hand, narrow practice, severed from ideological objectives and values, loses its perspective and class nature.

In the program we should give the best answer to problems of development and requirements, draw up a realistic way to satisfy social needs and fulfill the national aspiration, to answer the question of how to free outselves from the burden of the years of crisis, and how to regain and make permanent the ability to ensure harmonious, balanced and universally secure development. How to cope with the challenges of civilization, with the new stage of the scientific and technological revolution and the necessary intensifying of the production processes and effective management? Of course, it is impossible not just to list all the factors but often even to foresee them in detail. That is why it is necessary to avoid the temptation of entering into the program a lot of detailed data. Wherever possible we should define the synthetic indicators [syntetyczne wzkazniki], the specific check digits [swoiste liczby kontrolne], realistic forecasts based on bringing together what is desired with what is possible. Specific development intentions for the coming 5-year period will be carried out in the national socioeconomic plan. On the other hand the government will present a report on the forecasts for the functioning of the economy and its opportunities up to 1995. Also being prepared are section programs reaching up to the end of this century.

Collective discussion of these documents should make it easier to reach the social consciousness with a clear vision of the future. The program will give an ideological and theoretical foundation to the long-term economic plans. They will imbue development prospects with material details.

The matter of primary importance is to make a breakthrough in the area of scientific and technological progress and its radical acceleration. The party program should clearly point out the main directions and problems that we must solve in this area. Achieving a new quality in the interrelation of science and industry with the whole of the economy and the widely understood practice is the issue here.

We have an army of bright and well-educated people. By taking care of their better and better working conditions and their deserved material and moral satisfaction, our nation and the working class are entitled to demand more from them. For at the final stage it will count to what extent we can use the most important of reserves, the one inherent in people, in their energy and will, in their knowledge and diligence, in their intellectual potential and sense of innovation, and in their capability to work as a team.

We are facing an almost historic dilemma, with all its sharpness, of a conditional character of the pace of development.

The program should elucidate it in such a way that each participant in economic life understands that reaching the upper limit of capabilities depends on him too. To convince him to select a quicker, more ambitious way, capable of yielding a greater social effect, is the duty of the ideological front and our entire party and of the entire system of social education.

Among the issues closely connected with the analysis of class and social-group interests, their objective situation and its subjective and frequently distorted perception, is social justice. This is an area of particularly sensitivity among the working class. The fall in the living [standard] has increased this sensitivity even further.

In the complex reality of the transitory period there is no single straightforward formula for social justice which would explain everything. But the key matter for today and tomorrow is to reconcile socialism's egalitarian philosophy with the motivating action of just differentials, dependent on the real contribution of individual and team work, because without incentives, which will arouse productivity, efficiency and innovation, there will be no development appropriate to Poland's great needs. How should these incentives be consolidated? How should they be linked with the systemic principles of social justice? We will not come up with anything better than the principle --to each according to his work. But the question arises--is it being sufficiently implemented?

We all know that violations occur in two directions, equally of rapacious enrichment and frequently exploitation, and of standardized wages which makes those who are better workers in effect pay for those who are worse. The first violation is the danger to class [grozny klasowo], the second acts mainly against efficiency. In consequence, anyway, it also acts against the material interests and the social status and the moral positions of the working class.

While working out the program many questions arise concerning the specific character of several of our solutions. It is known that [words indistinct]. Which of these specific solutions are the expression of influence of the objective conditions and which are the consequence of the subjective factors and how does the difference between some of our conditions and solutions help and encourage socialism and how does it hamper, slow it down and drag it backwards? What, therefore, can be counted here as achievements and be the basis for satisfaction and pride and what reflects the delays and is the source of failure and weakness?

Recently debates on our national characteristics have become fashionable. On the one hand there is a tendency to idealize them, to create myths, on the other hand there is condemnation and extreme pessimism. Neither uncritical delight for woeful diatribues yield anything, the only way is through the class analysis of reality, and constant and stubborn efforts to bring it closer to socialist ideals. Professor Kazimierz Wyka put it correctly some time ago: Man is a social being in at least two ways--he is a product of society and the past, but he also creates society and the future; he creates it, even changes and reshapes it.

The conference devoted to our party's program should at the same time be a source of new impetus for links of the ideological front. The party supports its theoreticians acting boldly, critically and creatively. Such an approach is a condition for overcoming a phenomenon which was adequately called by Miroslaw (?Karwacz) and Wlodzimierz (Nierzanowski) in a book entitled "Continuity and Change in the Party" as a tendency to treat the achievements of Marxist thought as a sort of historical reserve and glass case with museum exhibits.

Every scientific--even a controversial--opinion based on Marxist-Leninist inspiration, and with the good of Poland and the development of socialism in mind, should be listened to. It has a right to a matter-of-fact assessment, even though, due to its one-sidedness, it can only perform the function of an opinion, signalling problems and stimulating research. We shall at the same time defend the principles and fight delusive theories. Voluntarism is harmful not only in governing but also in scientific activity. Thus, we must develop and support Marxist scientific criticism and eliminate courteous assessments and reviews. Pure and applied sciences are today regarded as means of production. One should aim toward the situation when also social sciences and arts would, to a greater and greate extent, create the reality.

As is known, the ideal will only become a material force when it is accepted by the masses and becomes part of the ideas circulating in society. This is the principal measure of the effectiveness of action of our theoreticians and their authentic party consciousness [partyjnoscs]. The achievements of our social sciences, with all (?their) shortcomings, allow anyone who asks about the sense of this work, its influence on the ways of living, to find in it a convincing answer which will encourage further investigations. [sentence as heard] Activists and party members should receive from the party's infrastructure an unfailing personal weapons, effective even in the sharpest of debates.

Much is being said recently, and rightly so, about pollution of the natural environment. If I may say so, protection of the ideological environment is of equal importance. In our times, human rights in particular have become a subject of great mystification and unprecedented manipulation. Our system creates the fundamental conditions and precepts for their development, we must widen them. Those who arrogantly wish to teach us lessons should look in the mirror. It is under their protection that our internal [as heard] class enemy acts in return for millions of dollars, distributed both in the framework of the secret services as well as by the noisily advertised funds. It is clear that the enemy has weakened because he needs this kind of transfusion. But we must have no illusions: he is prepared for a long march. Class warfare has historic dimensions and we must be faster, better, and more effective in it.

We want this document of ideological thought and evidence of our party's intellectual efficiency to become the program of the working class, the working people, the public. It will live if it becomes the subject of a brisk and heated discussion. The program should be a creation of the entire party and should utilize the knowledge and experience equally of its scientific circles, as well as the broad active and the basic--primarily all workers'--organizations. The vision contained within it will be especially addressed to the young generation. It will be they who will implement it. We want them to be critical of shortcomings and capable of innovative thought and bold actions to improve our still-imperfect reality. If it wants to live appropriately to its ambitions, it must revolutionize and change the conditions it finds. That is why the struggle for young people to accept the principles of scientific socialism as their own is at the same time a struggle for a better future for Poland. It is possible to live with a false consciousness but to rebuild and improve the world with it is not.

/6662
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PASSPORT, CURRENCY EXCHANGE, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Possible changes in regulations concerning passports, currency exchange and customs duties next year, were presented by representatives of the Internal Affairs (MSW) and Finance Ministries and of the Central Customs Office (GUS) at a meeting staged yesterday by the journalists' union SDPRL.

It is clear that only few changes will be made. The next year will be a period of stabilization as far as passport regulations are concerned. More people will be permitted to retain passports authorizing them to travel to socialist countries in Europe during the next 5 years. Like this year, such passports will be issued without inspecting invitations, although border officials in those countries may require a traveller to produce such an invitation. Hungary is the only country so far to have dropped this requirement.

As before, invitations certified by Polish diplomatic or consular missions, or by local authorities, will be one requirement for granting passports for travel to all other countries. For several months now relevant regulations have restricted the categories of people a foreigner in Poland can extend an invitation to--namely to his or her closest relatives. This move proved necessary to stop the practice of "package" invitations for Poles from people coming, say, from Turkey or the Arab countries. Some foreigners signed such invitations for several dozen Polish nationals at a time, apparently unconcerned about their future experiences during travel. Needless to say, such services were "compensated for" by dues going into the pockets of those "hospitable" foreigners.

The MSW officials made a point of saying that Polish citizens must not use their passports for any purposes other than those specified in the decision to grant them. A Polish citizen's stay abroad must coincide with the dates specified in the application form. While abroad, a Polish citizen is not allowed to go to countries other than those he named in his application form. This requirement, which has been binding so far, will be upheld.

As for currency exchange, for travel to socialist countries Polish citizens will, as before, be allowed to exchange Zl 30,000 within a period of 2 years. Restrictions introduced by the receiving countries will hold as before. Travellers going to Czechoslovakia, for instance, may exchange up to 80 koruna per day, a sum which was recently introduced in place of an earlier higher currency exchange limit. A Polish citizen may exchange the Czechoslovak currency only once in 3 months, and the total sum of money exchanged in a year must not surpass 1,000 koruna. For trips to Bulgaria or the Soviet Union, Polish citizens may exchange all of the permitted currency amount. As for travel to Western countries, regulations concerning currency holders will remain unchanged.

Customs tariffs will probably not be changed as far as objects for personal use, alcohol or tobacco are concerned. However, said a GUC official, customs policies are always determined by Poland's economic situation. Have the recent increases in customs duties for cars bought abroad produced the desired effects? During the 3 months since the new duties came into force, private buyers brought only 184 cars from other countries, compared with more than 20,000 in 1984. The total number of such cars may rise to 100-200 a month. However, video-recorders, for which a Pole now has to pay Zl 20,000 in customs duties and even three times as much for each further one, are being bought abroad in as large numbers as before.

/8309
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PZPR PROGRAM FOR INTELLIGENTSIA

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Dec 85 p 6

[Excerpts] At its 22d Plenum, the PZPR Central Committee examined and approved the "Program of the implementation of the resolution of the 19th Plenum of the CC regarding the place and tasks of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of the country and the conditions of its work and activity."

At the 22d Plenum, CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski pointed out that the course of the 19th Plenum demonstrated once more that the party views the intelligentsia as one of the main social forces indispensable in the building of socialism.

The program specified the tasks of the intelligentsia in all the areas of its activity: science, economy, education, culture and arts, mass media, health service, the state administration and the judiciary.

In the first chapter of the program, which defines the main lines of action, there is emphasis on the need to create conditions conducive to the strengthening of the patriotic commitment of the Polish intelligentsia to the socialist development of the country. To this end, the PZPR will support the sociopolitical activities of intelligentsia milieux, protect the idea of national agreement and socialist renewal, while at the same time opposing attempts to undermine the line of socialist development of the country.

The party deems it essential to consolidate the leading role of the working class, strengthen the alliance of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, and to ensure that the intelligentsia is treated as an equal partner in this alliance.

Taking into account the responsibility and the tasks of the intelligentsia in the socioeconomic development of the country, the party deems it indispensable to improve the financial and working conditions of intellectual milieux. This will involve, among other things, the introduction of modern technology and the availability of foreign literature. Work is in progress on shaping wage differentials in such a way as to properly reflect the high professional skills and the responsibility involved in decision-making.

At the end of chapter one, it is emphasized that the principles of the PZPR cadres policy, adopted at the 13th Plenum, will be consistently implemented, with special emphasis on the unity of professional, moral and political criteria.

Chapter two deals with science and the economy and emphasizes the importance of scientific, technological and organizational progress. The plans to achieve a growth of efficiency in the whole economy call for using the scientific, economic and creative potential of the people.

These plans should be helped by the growth of spending on research and development, which, in the coming five-year period, will be nearly 2.5-fold: in 1986, this expenditure will total 2 percent of the distributed national income and in 1990 at least 3 percent.

Management of science and technology will be streamlined. The methods of selection of subjects and organization of national and branch research programs will be improved. Cooperation with research centers and workers of other Comecon countries, especially the Soviet Union, will be expanded.

Chapter three lays down the main tasks of the higher education system, which include attaining greater effects in education and in ideological work with the youth. The young generation should have adequate vocational skills and enough civic consciousness to cope with the needs of the building of socialism in Poland.

To this end, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of research work done in higher schools, and to improve the research equipment of these schools and the working conditions of academic teachers.

The implementation of these tasks calls for the elaboration of a program of development of higher education up to the year 2000 and development programs of individual schools. Research equipment of higher schools and institutes needs upgrading urgently and a national program in this respect for the years 1986-95 should be prepared.

It is necessary to increase the influence of the socialist state on the development of higher education, while at the same time creating conditions for the proper operation of academic self-management bodies and for giving them increasing responsibility for the entire performance of a higher school. A long-term forecast of the demand for graduates will be prepared.

It is important to increase the importance of ideological work in higher schools. In all faculties, it is necessary to intensify education in Marxist world attitudes as well as restoring proper status to education through work. This calls for the consolidation of all pro-socialist forces around the implementation of the didactic, educational and research tasks, especially the party and youth organizations; in particular, the number of students who are party members should increase. The party should also exert a more active influence on the non-party members of faculties.

Chapter four of the program, which deals with the educational system, suggests a closer link between schools and the needs of socialist building, a systematic raising of the qualifications of teaching staff and the strengthening of the social and vocational status of teachers, as well as the need to build more schools. The young generation will be brought up in the spirit of humanistic ideals, with special emphasis on the shaping of socialist postures, of the habit of honest work and on patriotic and defense education. There will be a much greater emphasis on technical training and education through work wiii be practiced.

Far reaching changes should be made in the program of training teachers. The system of recruitment of those to study for teachers and the system of evaluation and promotion will be improved. The principle to be observed in the personnel policy in education will be that teachers are employees of the socialist state and it is their duty to educate enlightened and dedicated citizens of socialist Poland.

Chapter five deals with culture and the arts and recognizes, as a matter of fundamental importance, the provision of conditions conducive to the development of creativity serving the working people, adding to the wealth of national culture and increasing Poland's contribution to universal culture. It is necessary to consolidate the socialist ideological and political image of the artistic milieux. These milieux should draw ever closer to the working class and peasants, their work and problems, to make realistic their mutual partnership and alliance.

Copyright laws are soon to be revised and a system of royalties introduced to guarantee proper living conditions to active artists. Suitable means will be allotted for the construction and overhauls of cultural facilities.

The implementation of these plans requires the securing of appropriate funds. These should be provided by the Cultural Development Fund, the state budget and individual enterprises. The possibility of raising the proportion of wage tax transferred to the CDF from 13.6 percent to 15 percent is now being considered.

Chapter six deals with increasing the role of journalists in the sociopolitical life of the country. This will involve the improvement of journalistic skills and of cadres policy in the media. Priority will be given to ideological commitment, knowledge, a sense of civic responsibility, high ethical standards, hard work and courage. Journalists will consistently win support for the party's line of agreement and struggle, struggle against everything that impedes progress and carry on actions serving the obtaining of full support of the working people for the program of the party.

Chapter seven deals with the health service.

Chapter eight concerns the problems connected with the functioning of state administration and the law.

The Central Committee asked the Government Presidium to order appropriate state administration bodies to devise timetables for the implementation of the program.

Party branches and authorities operating in intelligentsia milieux must include the aims of the program in their own work plans and they must put into practice political plans connected with the activation of intelligentsia milieux, the strengthening of pro-socialist orientations among them and the elimination of anti-socialist activities.

/8309
CSO: 2020/76

KULTURA COMMENTARY ON SOCIALIST-REALISM

AU191257 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 11 Dec 85 p 12

[Andrzej Skoczylas commentary: "Who Is Afraid of Socrealism?"]

[Excerpts] A very interesting and lively article on socialist realism has appeared recently. The article entitled "The Faithful, the Not so Faithful, and the Converted" was written by Ireneusz J. Kaminski, a known critic of the plastic arts, who for obscure reasons has published it in SZTUKA POLSKA, a specialist information bulletin, thus restricting its circulation, although its subject, observations, and conclusions deserve more extensive publicity for a number of reasons, the most important of which is the fact that there is obvious interest in the period of socialist realism.

Let me recall point by point the main features of the problem known as socialist realism in our country.

1) Socialist realism in Polish arts was a result of the political changes launched by the manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Committee and was the implementation of the overriding postulate that the people's fundamental classes should have access to cultural values. This means that socialist realism should be considered together with political changes.

2) Although the proclamation of socialist realism was inspired by politicians and ideologues, the basic substance of the mass of creative people approved of it.

3) The appraisal of the theory and practice and of socialist realism must take into account the international situation in those days, when a global conflict was a close danger, which objectively influenced discussions about culture and made it impossible for less radical and more pluralistic communities to have their say. The iron curtain [zelazna kurtyna] came down, and the conditions on a besieged fortress did not favor "the blossoming of a hundred flowers."

4) Political changes produced a new consumer of culture, one whose first generation accepted just any cultural value.

5) The mobilization of the people to implement basic tasks such as transforming the agricultural country into an industrial-agricultural one, large-scale construction, massive movements from villages into towns, and the forced collectivization produced side effects such as doctrinairism, short-lived bouts of frenetic activity, and the proselytizing eagerness of activists and artists themselves, an eagerness that was bound to have a negative impact on artistic life and on the form of creative work at that time.

6) Unlike the case of many other fields of culture, the plastic arts scored great undisputed achievements, despite unfavorable conditions of the 1949-55 period.

The decline of socialist realism in Poland was sudden and definitive. We should look for the causes of this in our Polish imponderabilia--in our feelings and in the issues that have never been clarified to the end. Is it possible that a large mass of creative people, especially those with good achievements, could denounce as one man the reality it had embraced, nay, loudly adulated for several years? And if they lied, is it possible that all of them were liers? Of course not.

October of 1956 saw an upheaval, but there had been an upsurge of hope before that. Various social strata and groups had verious expectations. In the communities of creative people and elite intellectuals hopes were expressed in various ways for a revolution, in the face of which it was necessary to annihilate and forget the preceding epoch. Especially its worst features, including the perversities of the fifties, were fit for total condemnation.

Although the faith in Gomulka and the 1956 upheaval proved to be disappointments, the dreamed-of opening to the West remained. The political system was not changed, but the liquidation of socialist realism as an art was allowed, and this opportunity was seized with both hands. The service functions of socialist realism and its genuine formal restrictions were in conflict with what was taking place in world arts. Polish artists, starved through forced isolation, began to choke themselves with abstract and informal arts with a drive and greed worthy of those who suffered from the complex of having been left behind.

The charge that socialist realism produced primitive works and that pictures, sculpture, and posters to laboriously created reeked of incompentence of artificiality was an important charge among the host of charges leveled against socialist realism.

Defending socrealism [socrealizm], I. Kaminski notes that "the spirit of socialist realism is beginning to penetrate the cellars and naves of churches, in which plastic artists, averse to real socialism, continue to gather under the experienced eyes of Janusz Bogucki," [not further identified] I suspect that Kaminski wants to defeat the adversary with his own weapons, but he omits that which is most important: Why it is bad that the arts continue to penetrate churches under the vigilant eyes of J. Bogucki.

I think that the situation is bad not because the arts and artists seek refuge in the church and because this is a kind of neosocrealism [neosocrealizm] with all its attributes, but because these arts are meant to demonstrate their distance, to turn away from reality, to cut themselves off from the soil from which they grew, and because they continue to sink into hopeless and total dependence in the name of independence. That this is taking place under the eyes of these or those converted adherents to socialist realism is the least important thing.

/6662
CSO: 2600/230

POLITICS POLAND

CZYREK MEETS CC LECTURERS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

AU181209 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP--Selected topics involving the international situation were the subject of a 13 December meeting between PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Jozef Czyrek and a group of Central Committee lecturers.

J. Czyrek discussed the present development stage of the international situation and answered numerous questions on the latest events, including Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks with foreign heads of state.

Analyzing the international situation, J. Czyrek stressed that this situation is entering a phase of detente thansk to the developed peace offensive of the Soviet Union and socialist countries. He stressed that the expansion of the Soviet Union's peace offensive is connected with the harmonious coordination of tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Those activities that have led to the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan possess a particular response and importance. The success of this policy is the Geneva statement, which stresses the need to prevent any war, nuclear or conventional, between the USSR and United States, and which affirms the principle of balance of forces. Right now, proceeding from the preliminary stage of detente to the stage of accord, ridding detente of dangerous vacillation and regression, andturning these processes into a permaent trend is becoming a very important task.

It is of primary imortance to achieve military detente and proceed to concrete disarmament measures. The point is to give more speed to the Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm talks and, most of all, prevent the militarization of space. Transferring armaments to space would be a profound qualitative change leading to an arms race escalation which would bring dire consequences.

The world is becoming increasingly interdependent, J. Czyrek continued, and it is in the interests of international society to develop mutually advantageous cooperation based on the principles of parity as an important platform for peaceful coexistence and mutual confidence.

As a country which has been both the target and a tool of particularly sharp confrontation, Poland has borne the heaviest costs of this confrontation and is keenly interested in a victory by detente and accord in the world. By fully supporting the policy of the Soviet Union and the joint line of the socialist countries, as evidenced by our stance at the Sofia and Prague meetings, we are underlining our increasingly energetic participation in the work of improving the world situation and strengthening dialogue, detente, and cooperation. The possibility and effectiveness of our action in the international arena depend largely on our internal situation and on the nature and direction of the country's development.

When confrontation began to sharpen, imperialist centers tried to use Poland as a tool of their manipulations. During the detente stage, Poland is becoming an important component of coexistence and cooperation in Europe.

Our energy in implementing the jointly-decided peace policy of the socialist countries is at the same time the performance of the internationalist and patritoic duty to secure our primary national interests.

Particularly important in this context are Wojciech Jaruzelski's recent visits to New York, the Arab countries, and Paris, and his talks with such distinguished foreign politicians visiting Poland as Willy Brandt, contacts which strengthen our country's international position.

These events show that despite strong efforts by certain strategic forces in the West, those forces that wanted to isolate Poland have been isolated themselves. The State Council chairman's working visit to Paris has shown that it lies in the interests of Poland and France to improve relations between both countries, and that the correct course of action has been taken.

International detente, J. Dzyrek said, it an important element which encourages socialist renewal policy and accelerates the country's socioeconomic development.

The meeting was chaired by Janusz Janicki, director of the Central Committee Ideological Department.

/6662
CSO: 2600/230

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GENERAL PROSECUTOR'S POWERS, DUTIES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] The Constitutional Tribunal is to start operation in a fortnight. Such a precise mechanism of control over the legislative system is going to involve new tasks for the bodies in charge of safeguarding law and order throughout the country and for the General Prosecutor's Office. RZECZPOSPOLITA asked Dr Jan Malec, a prosecutor of the General Prosecutor's Office, how the office viewed these tasks, and how well it is prepared to implement them.

"I'd like to remind you that the General Prosecutor has the right to demand that a given law be checked to see that it is consistent with the Constitution, or that a given normative act be checked for its consistence with the Constitution or with the relevant law. This means that all prosecutors must analyze all normative acts from this angle, and apply to the General Prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic to exercise his due right as mentioned above.

"Obviously, it's impossible to say at this point how frequently such demands may be made. It is very likely, however, that the mere fact of passing the Law on the Constitutional Tribunal will have a preventive effect upon legislative bodies.

"Up to now, there has been little control over the bodies issuing normative acts as to whether a new regulation complies with the law of the land, at least not to the extent presently required. The Council of State was to "ensure" that the laws passed were consistent with the Constitution although its powers in this respect were rather limited.

The general opinion was that this power of the Council of State applied merely to normative acts and not to laws. Also, the term "ensure" was not specified in legal terms. Once the Constitutional Tribunal begins to operate, the situation will be radically changed; the relevant law specifies clearly and in detail the principles governing the system of control over all normative acts.

"The powers of the General Prosecutor involved in proceedings conducted by the Constitutional Tribunal are extremely extensive. He is entitled to take part in all proceedings instituted by the Tribunal, including cases where questions about the consistence of a legal act are considered, or of a normative act with the Constitution or a law. When the Tribunal hears a case in the presence of all its members, the General Prosecutor's presence is mandatory. This happens when the case is particularly complicated, or when appeal proceedings have been instituted.

Due to this system, the General Prosecutor's basic duty--i.e., his powers used to consolidate law and order in the country have been considerably extended.

/8309
CSO: 2020/74

BEDNARSKI HEADS PZPR DELEGATION VISIT TO SPAIN

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] A PZPR delegation led by Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, paid a week-long visit to Spain at the invitation of the Communist Party of Spain. The delegation also comprised Albert Kosowski--PZPR Central Committee member and Stanislaw Jarzabek--a representative of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department.

On 9 December, the delegation attended the celebration of the 90th anniversary of Dolores Ibarruri's birthday held at the Sports Palace in Madrid.

H. Bednarski conveyed a letter from PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed to Dolores Ibarruri in connection with the anniversary and decorated the Chairman of the Communist Party of Spain with the Great Sash of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. The ceremony was attended by Gerardo Iglesia--Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain's Central Committee, Simon Sanchez Montero, Irene Falcon--member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain CC, and other members of the CPS leadership.

Talks were held between the two parties' delegations. The CPS delegation was chaired by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of its International Commission. Information was exchanged on the situation in Poland and Spain, and on matters regarding both parties' activities.

While in Catalonia and Andalusia, the Polish delegation was received by the General Secretaries of local CPS organizations--Antonio Gutierrez and Filipe Alcaraz. The Polish visitors called at various institutions there and at cultural and scientific centers and held meetings with local party organizations.

At the end of the visit, the PZPR and CPS delegations took a positive view of the talks and meetings which had been held and agreed that, regardless of certain differences in the stands taken by the two parties, the relations between the PZPR and the CPS should continue to develop.

/8309
CSO: 2020/74

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION ON PARTY SANCTIONS

AU181148 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP--The Presidium of the PZPR Central Party Control Commission met [date not given] to discuss the results of controls carried out in 10 voivodships to see whether letters and complaints submitted by party and nonparty working people to voivodship or regional party control commission were handled correctly.

The abovementioned letters and complaints most frequently involved violations of broadly-conceived social justice. It is characteristic that the number of complaints about mismanagement and waste have grown, especially this year.

In those voivodships subject to controls throughout 1984 and in the first half of thsi year, the voivodship party control commissions alone initiated 125 party disciplinary proceedings after checking to see whether the accusations contained in the letters and complaints were true. As a result, 11 people were expelled from the party, 57 received other party sanctions, and 67 were given a warning talk.

The Presidium gave a generally positive assessment to the work of the voivodship party control commission during the period in question. In addition, it underlined the fact that cooperation between party control commissions and the auditing departments of PZPR voivodship committees bring particularly good results when it comes to effective reaction toward the problems indicated in letters and complaints. The controls have shown this to be sure.

The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

/6662
CSO: 2600/230

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSIONS MEET

AU292118 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Own correspondent report on four PZPR Central Committee Commission sessions held in Warsaw on 19 December: the Internal Commission, Maritime Commission, Mining Commission, Suggestions and Complaints Commission]

[Excerpts] PAP--A Question of the Party in the Countryside or of Peasants in the Party

Seldom have opinions and judgments been as divided and varied as they are at a session of the Central Committee Internal Commission devoted to the socipolitical situation in communes which have the lowest levels of party membership. A study conducted in 12 communes, situated in 5 voivodships, supplemented by the observations of commission members on the situation in their own regions, served as the basis for discussion.

A rather obvious conclusion can be drawn from the discussion: the state of the party in the countryside and of the conditions affecting its work is so varied that one must be wary of making rash generalizations.

Attention was drawn to this situation by Woldzimierz Mokryszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member. He reminded those present that the 20th PZPR Central Committee plenum had advised party cells to conduct detailed studies of regional party strength and prospects. The meeting was chaired by commission chairman Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who summed up the discussion and stressed the need to find flexible forms of party work, ones that are appropriate to the conditions in which party organizations operate. He also said that in assessing prospects for party influence, particularly in communities where the party is weak, more account ought to be taken of the entive aktiv of socially involved people, not just that of the party aktiv.

Progress and Tasks in the Development of the Maritime Economy

The PZPR Central Committee Maritime Commission met in Gdansk on 19 December. The commission assessed progress in the implementation of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum resolution on maritime policy tasks, considered substantive recommendations made by the Maritime Commission, and examined an Office of Maritime Economy draft timeframe for the implementation of PZPR Central Committee Secretariat recommendations concerning ideological and educational work among Polish naval crews.

The session was chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, Gdansk PZPR voivodship committee first secretary and Politburo candidate member, and by Stanislaw Miskiewicz, Szczecin PZPR voivodship committee first secretary. The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Politburo member; Adam Nowotnik, minister and director of the Office of Maritime Economy; and invited political and economic activists from coastal enterprises.

Participants in the discussion stated that the implementation of the decisions made at the 10th party congress and contained in the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum resolution on the principles of state maritime policy had made substantial progress in the development of the maritime economy possible.

After a substantive exchange of views, the members of the commission accepted the Office of Maritime Affairs timeframe for the implementation of PZPR Central Committee Secretariat decision concerning ideological and educational work among crews.

The Fuels and Energy Base Over the Next Five Years

A discussion of the assumptions of the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 concerning the development of fuels and energy was the main items on the agenda of the PZPR Central Committee Mining Commission which met in Warsaw on 19 December. The session was chaired by Jerzy Romanik, PZPR Politburo member, and attended by General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy. The Mining Commission also examined Central Annual Plan tasks for next year.

During the discussion particular attention was drawn to the need for rational fuel and energy consumption. It is essential to extend the use of economic levers and administrative measures which encourage economical consumption to achieve this end. Fuel and energy pricing policy should play a greater role in this than it has so far.

Our greatest investment project is in the field of nuclear energy. Unfortunately, the one nuclear power station being built at the present time, at Zarnowiec, will not be ready for use by the end of the coming 5-year period. All the other socialist countries are ahead of us in this area. Bulgaria, (like France), obtains as much as 50 percent of its energy needs from nuclear power stations. We must catch up. Too great a dependence on coal (83 percent of our energy needs) is very disadvantageous from a long-term economic viewpoint.

The Cooperative Movement in the Face of Criticism

Every day between 2 and 4 million people have dealings with units of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives "Spolem," the Central Union of Producer

Cooperatives, and the Central Union of Invalids' Cooperatives. These organizations employ more than half a million people. What goes on in these organizations can, therefore, have a significant impact on the social climate. One of the determinants of this social climate are the complaints and suggestions connected with the organizations' activities.

This was the subject of a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Commision for Complaints and Suggestions which met on 19 December under the chairmanship of Albin Siwak, PZPR Politburo member.

Summing up the discussion, Albin Siwak outlined the tasks that the ruling bodies of cooperative organizations and party cells and organizations must perform in order to eliminate the sources of public dissatisfaction and complaints. No one will divest the party of its duty to respond to the needs and of the population and the matters it raises.

/6662
CSO: 2600/230

PLENUM RESOLUTION ON TENTH PZPR CONGRESS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[The full text of the 23d Plenum resolution on the convening of the 10th PZPR Congress]

[Text]

I.

1. The PZPR Central Committee has decided to convene the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party at the end of June 1986 in Warsaw. The Congress will be an important event in the life of the party, the Polish people and the socialist Polish state. Preparations for the Congress require great involvement and a sense of responsibility of all party bodies and authorities, all PZPR members and candidates.

The Central Committee is counting on the active participation in the pre-Congress debate of not only PZPR members, and appeals to workers and peasants, the intelligentsia, members of the United Peasants Alliance (ZSL) and the Democratic Alliance (SD), the union movement, socialist youth unions and sociopolitical organizations not belonging to the PZPR to participate in the pre-Congress discussion.

2. The Central Committee is of the opinion that the attention of the Congress should be focused on the following subjects:

--an appraisal of the advancement of the process of building socialism in Poland and the defining of its long-range goals in the PZPR program, taking into account the achievements and experience gained in the implementation of the resolution of the 9th Congress;

--an evaluation of the sociopolitical and economic situation, defining the tasks needed to further improve the economic reform, to raise the quality of work and the standard of living of society and to define the directions of individual areas of life for the next five-year period;

--the strengthening of the socialist Polish state, its ability to ensure national security and fulfill its duties to citizens; the development of socialist democracy; the enhancement of the principle of people being involved and active in public life and the strengthening of its supreme position in the state;

--the defining of the tasks to strengthen the working-class character of the party, its leading role in the state, its guiding role in society and the consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist foundations of its activity;

--the setting of tasks in the sphere of international policy.

2. The Central Committee decided that the discussion preceding the Congress will be based on the draft PZPR Program and guidelines for pre-Congress discussion.

II.

1. The preparations for the 10th Congress will be organized by the Central Committee and the Politburo.

The Central Committee appointed the Congress commission and First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski is its chairman. The commission includes CC members and alternates, members of the presidia of the Central Audit and Review and Central Control Commissions, workers from large factories, farmers, voivodship PZPR secretaries who are not members of the central party leadership, distinguished PZPR activists and experts.

2. The Central Committee decided that the Congress Commission will work in the following teams:

--the team for drafting the PZPR program, headed by Politburo member and CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek;

--the team for preparing guidelines for the Congress, chaired by Politburo member and CC Secretary Marian Wozniak;

--the team for drafting the resolution of the 10th Congress, led by Politburo member and CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski;

--the team for preparing a report on the activity of the Central Committee and the implementation of the resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary Congress, chaired by Politburo member and CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk;

--the team for examining and preparing proposals regarding amendments to the PZPR statute, headed by Politburo member and CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Each team will elect some of its members to the Presidium, and appoint an editorial group, which can include persons who are not members of the Congress Commission.

The teams are to prepare draft documents which, once accepted by the Politburo and Central Committee, will be forwarded to PZPR bodies and authorities and to the delegates for the 10th Congress.

Reports on the work of the Central Audit and Review and Central Control Commissions are to be prepared by these commissions and forwarded to the Central Committee for presentation before the 10th Congress.

3. Voivodship PZPR Committees and their executive bodies will organize the pre-Congress campaign at voivodship level. During this campaign, the policy commissions of voivodship committees and leadership bodies at basic level should take into consideration matters connected with the Congress in the course of their work.

III.

1. The PZPR Central Committee has established the following principles for representing the membership and electing delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress:

--in accordance with the PZPR statutes and the regulations on electing delegates, authorities and inspecting bodies of the PZPR, delegates to the 10th Congress will be elected by pre-Congress party conferences at voivodship level, at works, universities and military units;

--delegates to the 10th Congress will be elected in proportion of one delegate to 1,300 party members and candidates;

--participants in voivodship pre-Congress conferences elect delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress in proportion to the size of the voivodship party organization minus the number of party members and candidates of works and university organizations which choose their own delegates to the 10th Congress. If, when the number of delegates to be elected by a pre-Congress voivodship conference is calculated, the residual from dividing the number of members and candidates by 1,300 exceeds 650, one more delegate should be elected;

--the right to choose their own delegates to the 10th Congress is granted to the works and university party organizations which have more than 650 members and candidates. The works and university pre-Congress conferences of organizations between 650 and 1,300 candidates and members have the right to elect one delegate; the number of delegates of organizations exceeding 1,300 members and candidates is determined in the same way as in the case of voivodship pre-Congress conferences;

--party organizations of military units will elect their delegates to the 10th Congress during pre-Congress party conferences of military districts and services in accordance with the same principles of representation as in the case of voivodship pre-Congress conferences;

--the number of party members and candidates on 31 December 1985, is adopted as the basis for determining the number of delegates to the 10th Congress.

2. Delegates will be elected in accordance with the regulations on electing delegates, authorities and inspecting bodies of the PZPR adopted by the National PZPR Delegate Conference in March 1984.

3. The PZPR Central Committee is of the opinion that delegates to the 10th Congress should be chosen from among leading workers and peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, party, state and social activists and young party activists distinguished for their achievements in political, professional and social work.

It is primarily workers who should be elected Congress delegates during pre-Congress conferences.

IV.

Prior to the Congress, the Central Committee deems it desirable to hold a campaign of individual interviews with party members and candidate members to investigate the views of the membership on the most important problems to be addressed by the 10th Congress. The interviews should also focus on the implementation of statutory duties by party members and candidates, their ideological and political postures and professional activity.

The interviews should contribute to raising the commitment and discipline of party members and candidates and their sense of responsibility for the proper preparation of the 10th Party Congress.

V.

The PZPR Central Committee has decided that reporting and election conferences should be held at voivodships, gminas, incorporated boroughs, towns, city districts and works and reporting and election meetings should be held at Basic and Departmental Party Organizations as part of the Congress campaign in the September-December 1986 period. The aim of these conferences and meetings will be to adopt programs for the implementation of the resolution issued by the 10th Congress at the level of the voivodship, town, gmina and works, evaluate the work of party committees and organizations during the last term of office of the authorities and elect the authorities and inspecting bodies from the voivodship level to the level of Basic and Departmental Party Organizations.

The reporting and election conferences will be attended by the delegates elected during pre-Congress meetings and conferences.

The PZPR Central Committee recommends that the Politburo should adopt guidelines on the Congress campaign, the basis of which should be the present resolution.

PZPR Central Committee Warsaw, 21 December 1985.

/8309
CSO: 2020/72

JARUZELSKI'S ADDRESS TO 23D PLENUM, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] The Politburo's report and statements by representatives of the party and government leadership contained abundant information, assessments and recommendations. A wide-ranging and animated discussion provided more of those, which are suitably reflected in the resolutions we have just adopted.

Our debate concentrated on a variety of subjects, all of which referred to the 10th Congress. Therefore, I want to look at particular problems, above all, from the point of view of this forthcoming Congress.

First, I want to mention economy. Progress in this, overcoming the manifold barriers and weaknesses, and the increasing number of development tasks are of key importance to the working class and the party.

We thought about that when considering the "Comparison of Information From CC Departments and Voivodship Committees on the Implementation of the Tasks Assigned by the 16th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee." This comparison illustrates the consistency and quality of the party work from central to branch levels.

The facts that blue-collar workers have been increasingly more active in all walks of political, civic and economic life and that an increasing number of them have been joining the party ranks indicate their faithfulness to the line of the 9th Congress.

To serve the working class means that the party must listen to the workers' opinion, to take them into account, to understand their problems and sorrows, and to be sincere toward them. At the same time it means that it is the party's irrevocable duty to rally and organize the leading workers' forces, to overcome foreign influence, cases of false consciousness and demagogy, and to encourage the process of making the worker feel a true manager of his socialist state. I am convinced that these intentions and obligations will be reflected in the program of our party, in its initiating campaign and in the 10th Congress itself.

It will undoubtedly refer to the resolutions of the historic 9th Extraordinary Congress, to the road traced out then. This will be reflected in the Marxist-Leninist program line, in the consistent following of the line of agreement, struggle and reforms, and in the continuity and development of the process of socialist renewal.

The party attended its 9th Congress in a dramatic time, when people were swept by strong and passionate emotions, under fire of the unscrupulous counter-revolutionary centers.

We shall refer to what, in the campaign preceding the 9th Congress, meant a return to the Leninist norms, to what was creative and progressive, i.e., to the atmosphere of zealous commitment, authenticity and sincerity and to marked consideration.

This means that our discussion will be bold and full of criticism, but also responsible and constructive.

This means that the choices we will make will be made in a fully democratic manner, but free of nervousness and inadmissible pressure.

We will not deviate from the intra-party democracy. However, we cannot return to spontaneity. The pre-Congress campaign must be an example of democratic centralism and keeping to basic norms and principles of our strong political consciousness.

In the pre-Congress period, we will talk to all members and candidate members of the party. This will fulfill the need for close contact and an appreciation of the individual people who make up the party and, together, determine its standard.

It is not our aim on this occasion to make a concealed or indirect verification. This has been and is continuously made by life itself, by the political struggle and by a perpetual examination of people's beliefs, attitudes and characters.

Both those more than 2 million comrades who remained in the party and that recently increasing number who have joined our ranks, made their ideological, political and moral choice in the past, dramatic period. November this year was the fourth successive month when there was a reported increase in the party membership.

However, in past years we recorded considerable losses, not only in terms of numbers, but, to some extent, in terms of quality as well. We must not forget those honest but not tough enough people who, shocked at the crisis and its complex course, lost their bearings.

We do not treat them as our enemies or as people lost to us for good. On the contrary, we rejoice at every return to constructive activity, at the revaluation of decisions they made when carried away by emotion. The wisdom of the party requires that we differentiate between deserters and double-faced people, and those lost in the rapidly changing events.

In time of ordeal, the party, above all, becomes purified, it hardens itself and grows stronger. Thus, today it is stronger than before.

We want to invite party veterans to join our talks. We want to invite those people who fought for our national and social liberation, those who built People's Poland, and those who have remained faithful to the party's ideals and political line, and are still interested in its problems, who feel deeply about the problems faced by generations of their successors and students.

I want to emphasize the significance of the fact that representatives of the new generation of the party members will also take part in these talks. Today we are appealing to the young: the turn of the century is your time, therefore the 10th Congress is your Congress, and its far-reaching program is your program. You will carry it out for yourselves and for Poland.

The party has consolidated the general line of its Central Committee. It has rebuilt and is strengthening its solidarity.

The campaign preceding the 10th Congress and the Congress as such should ultimately bring to a close the period when facts and attitudes endangering the unity of the party appeared.

We do not want to rebuke anyone for his past mistakes if he has corrected those mistakes and has shown his fidelity to the ideological principles, to the line and statute of the party, and his readiness to give effect to party resolutions in the disciplined manner.

However, we will not allow anyone to question the unity we have achieved. Attempts at dividing the party, at classifying its activists and at inflaming useless disputes would only bring great harm to us and serve the interests of our enemies.

The 10th Congress must explicitly and clearly confirm that we are a party of the common socialist idea, aspirations, work and service.

It is very important that we stir up general interest in the contents and all the problems of the Congress. We should embrace the largest sectors of society as possible by the extent and rhythm of our pre-Congress work.

The press, radio and television have a great role to play in this respect. We expect them to show initiative, to come forward with interesting ideas, to store the contents and form of newspapers, periodicals and programs; in a word, we expect them to implement our common concept, presenting it in new and suitable forms.

Looking back, we see the magnitude of struggle and work, effort and time given to extricating Poland from crisis, to the defense and strengthening the systemic principles and the state order, to socialist renewal and rebirth of the development abilities and the reconstruction of the international position of our country.

On the other hand, when we look ahead, we see the magnitude of problems and tasks, dangers and challenges to which we must respond in the manner most suitable for socialist Poland.

In its leading role in the country, the party has not achieved its accomplishments on its own. Millions of people have achieved this. They have rallied round the Patriotic Movement of National Revival. Despite their bitter experience, they decided to manifest their presence, to take part, to give their support to the idea of socialist development of the mother country. That is why the positive side of the balance we will present to the 10th Congress will embrace all participants in the struggle and work, the mass of unaffiliated people.

However, we should talk to them about our shortcomings, incompetence and sluggishness, and about manifestations of social and moral evil as well. We must share our satisfaction and care, but also criticism and mutual requirements.

Next to the increasingly more frequent manifestations of optimum and important initiatives confirming the proverbial Polish ingenuity, there appear areas of apathy, of minimizing aims and aspirations and of reconciling oneself to drabness and sloppy work.

This is the aim of our enemies. Their current policy is geared to spreading a pessimism that paralyzes society. There is no doubt that this is the specific accompaniament they will give to the pre-Congress campaign and to Congress itself.

However, it is worthwhile remembering what they foretold four, three, two and even one year ago. None of their forecasts has come true and they have become bankrupt. They have not succeeded in bringing Poland to its knees, to isolate and block it from the rest of the world.

If they try to feed on the reminiscences on the past during the pre-Congress campaign they will fail yet again. Our trump card consists in the fact that we have called our mistakes and deformations by their real names. We revealed them in a way befitting the Marxist-Leninist party. We are operating openly under public control.

It is for this reason that criticism and self-criticism are so necessary for our party. Those who would like to be without them for sometime should be reminded that the stronger we are, the quicker we will gain public understanding and confidence, the greater our achievements the more necessary the criticial analysis.

The 10th Congress will be a congress of the future, a congress of perspectives. To implement those perspectives we will need a collective desire, force and endurance.

We hope that millions of Poles join the party in common concern and during the pre-congress campaign create an ambitious vision of a Poland at the beginning of the 20th century.

Our every day existence is still difficult and rough. Yet in our thinking about the future we must not forget our present day. We must make the year of the 10th Congress a period of putting things to right, of marked progress in doing away with tender spots that lie in the mind of the working class and general society.

We must not forget any of the socially important and justified cases put forward during the Sejm election campaign.

Here is a great role to play for the representative system--the Sejm and people's councils, self-government bodies, trade unions, and civic organizations and associations.

We should ensure a rich economic content to the pre-Congress campaign.

A particularly difficult three year period is nearing its end. We are beginning the post-crisis five year period. The Politburo Report and the Government's Report leave no doubt that this will be a very complex period. The awareness of the existing barriers is not yet general, however.

At the latest Politburo meeting we reviewed the implementation of tasks in the sphere of the party's and society's economic education. Certain progress has been recorded in that field, but it still suffers from many weaknesses and naive beliefs.

Even the best education, however, is only the conveyance of one's knowledge. Yet it is not enough to know. The point is to make this knowledge manifest in decisions and activity, from the managerial level down to that of the party and public activists, to become a real and lasting economic culture.

All these matters will assume a special importance during the pre-Congress discussion on the next five-year period. The five-year plan must not be a musical requests program to please everybody. It may please everybody provided we achieve a real acceleration in Poland's development. This will depend on the accurate selection of tasks and on their consistent implementation.

For this reason work on the draft plan for the years 1986-90 will be continued. The pre-congress discussion should become another phase of public consultations leading to a better knowledge of reserves and of ways to tap them. During the discussion much attention was paid to the economic reform. Its history to-date has been of a pioneering system, in the full sense of this word. The reform is a qualitatively new venture undertaken in conditions of crisis and economic collapse with all its material, social and psychological consequences.

We are protecting the guidelines of the reform and will continue to do so, and the best way to protect it is to consistently apply the economic mechanisms. Unfortunately, quite frequently many of those who protect the reform in words are not at all willing to observe its principles in action.

The reform is implemented by the people and the people are not free of weaknesses. Therefore command and quota ambitions and the transformation of self-dependence into narrow-mindedness does happen.

The Katowice congress of the Polish Economic Society (PTE) and my recent meeting with the PTE leaders justify my statement that society is the reform's honest and strong supporter. We also attribute great importance to the active continuation of the work of the Economic Reform Commission.

The interests of the country and its citizens and economic and social rationale coincide when it comes to recovering economic equilibrium.

Shortages and the troubled market in particular are always the part reason for the weakening of cooperation links, for the monopolistic attitudes and for decline in efficiency caused by easy money, for the weakening of the role of economic mechanisms. At the same time they lead to bribery, profiteering and demoralization.

I would like to supplement the parts of the Politburo report concerning the wage systems by announcing that government bodies are currently working out a system of labor evaluation. The idea of this system is to compare various kinds of professions and occupations according to the best possible uniform criteria such as professional skills, responsibility, effort and environmental and working conditions. Trade unions are welcome to participate in this undertaking and contribute to making this methods objective and popular with the public.

The problem of wages is very complex. To a large extent they decide the standards of living. They are also of crucial social and moral importance. The sensitivity of the working class and other groups of working people to this problem is understandable. We must be more consistent in fighting against any processes which raise inflation.

In order to curb inflation, stabilize the market and restore confidence in the Polish zloty it is necessary to strictly observe the planned indices for the growth of productivity, production and wages alongside the pricing policy guidelines.

Some price increases are unavoidable for reasons such as international price fluctuations and other sources of the growth of production costs. However, only those price increases which are unavoidable should take place. Frequently attempts are made to raise prices without accurate production costs calculations and without making the effort to reduce these costs. Consequently, the results of inefficiency and mismanagement are transferred onto society.

It is therefore necessary to strengthen the defensive mechanisms. One way this can be done will be the law on the prevention of monopolistic practices.

Changing economic criteria and any efforts to lower the costs of production with wage and price arbitrariness are among the phenomena which must be ever more strongly fought against, in the interest of working people.

In order to move forward and make life easier, it is necessary to tighten discipline over working hours. At present less than three quarters of the nominal working time is actually worked in industry. At the same time more and more work is done overtime and tens and hundreds of thousands of vacancies are recorded by labor exchanges. If working time losses in industry were reduced by one-tenth, i.e., by one hour a week, 100,000 positions would become vacant. As far as this is concerned, enterprise managers, self-management bodies and party organizations must display a more courageous, principled and responsible attitude.

To find a way to re-vitalize the organizational progress is not only a Polish problem. Other socialist countries are also proceeding in that direction. A year ago at the 18th Plenum we talked about making use of the Soviet experience in job normalization [for job evaluation purposes--ed. note]. Yesterday Comrade Wozniak listed those enterprises where preparations for introducing this method are far advanced. Party branches should make effort to popularize it further.

The conservation of energy program is generally implemented properly. The Baildon steekworks, the Laziska power station, the Stomil factory in Olsztyn, the Zabkowice and Inowroclaw steelworks and the Zielona Cora furniture factory are only some examples from a long list. However, there are still many enterprises and institutions where the problem of saving of energy is not treated seriously enough.

A Politburo's resolution has recently been published on this pressing issue. We expect it to be discussed by party branches and that it will improve savings programs subsequently subjected to systematic inspection.

Comrade Buszowski talked about debts and exports, which are key problems. The idea of examining the origin, character and effects of Poland's debt is right, but even more important are the proposed increased efforts towards higher exports. This is not only the way to secure necessary imports, but also one of the methods leading to efficiency, good quality and modernization. The discussion preceding the Congress, in particular in factories and enterprises, should contribute to expanding the pro-export orientation of the economy. The proposal to set up a special CC commission for foreign trade should be examined carefully.

Scientific and technological progress will determine the speed of the country's growth. Many moves were taken to make this task more realistic and specific. In the coming year, funds for research and commercial application will rise from 1.8 to 2.2 percent of the national income. The draft plan provides for a growth of up to 3 percent by the end of 1990, and even 3.5 percent if the conditions are favorable. This is a considerable amount.

We appreciate the achievements of the scientific community, which we perceive as a valuable ally in overcoming the stalemate, and the economic and technological sluggishness.

I am convinced that the 3d Congress of Polish Science which meets in March, "half-way" to the Congress in a way, will outline ambitious programs and tasks matching the needs and prospects of socialist Poland.

We see the integration within the Comecon as a great chance to speed up scientific and technological progress. We have signed programs of economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states up to the year 2000. These programs were founded on a careful selection of tasks and a joining of forces and means. They include the leading achievements and should be open to avant-garde concepts and inventions.

Currently, when the Soviet leadership is strongly stimulating technological progress, and when cooperation between socialist states is growing dynamically, socialism will surely draw more fully on its inherent creative potential. The important decisions made during the extraordinary Comecon session which has just ended will certainly contribute to this task.

The pre-Congress campaign should also cover the rural population, agriculture and the food economy. With stable agricultural policies and improved supplies of production inputs, the hard work of Polish farmers has, in recent years, born fruit in the form of good results.

Emphasis should be laid, however, on utilizing the whole production potential, especially in crop production. It is also difficult to justify cases of fallowland or land not farmed properly, especially if this happens in central Poland, where the situation does not in any way justify this.

I would like to mention briefly a few more issues which should play a role in defining the campaign preceding the 10th Congress.

In accordance with the announcement made at the pre-election meetings at the Cora factory, changes are being prepared in the principles for the revaluation of retirement and disability pensions. These will be made in 1986, in order to ensure that the lowest pensions should be additionally raised within the funds allocated for the purpose and after consultations with trade unions. Moreover, improvements will be made in the conditions facing pensioners who wish to draw supplementary incomes and who are able to work. At the same time, in accordance with the party's social policy, we will make sure that the most needy are secured assistance.

In accordance with the decisions made at the national conference of delegates and workers' ideas reflected at the 16th Plenum, the struggle against social ills and crime has been intensified. The worker-peasant inspection is playing an ever-increasing role in achieving this target.

More severe legal measures, increased prevention activities and inspection have produced perceptible results. Following this path, we shall embark upon more moves to fight profiteering, as the results so far, are unsatisfactory. The new legislative initiative will equip the state and public with more potent weapons against persons who evade work in a manner posing a threat to public order, who live on crime or funds begged from others.

A year ago, we proclaimed an alert of sorts in the sphere of implementing tasks, and it led to positive effects in various fields. The coming year, as Comrade Janicki has emphasized, should be committed to overcoming difficulties in implementing tasks, a time of resolutions and decisions and a decisive enforcement of the law.

The big differences achieved under similar conditions, differences which cannot be explained objectively, justify the idea of running a specific competition, before the Congress, between voivodship, town, gmina or basic party organizations, the administration, youth associations and civic organizations.

In most countries where socialism actually exists, party congresses, will be organized in the coming year. Their dates precede the date for the PZPR Congress, which makes it possible and necessary to carefully examine the preparations for them, as well as their course and achievements. Particularly valuable for us will be the experiences of the 17th Congress of Lenin's Party, the CPSU, and we should draw on them considerably.

The year which is coming to an end was characterized by further progress in normalization, agreement and renewal, by improvements in the economic situation. We did not remain in a defensive position, but went forward overcoming the difficulties, strengthening the Polish link of socialism.

Elections to the Sejm were an important event which served Poland well. We celebrated the anniversaries of important historical events, such as the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the return of the regained territories to Poland.

This was the year in which the Warsaw Pact was prolonged and cooperation with fraternal parties and states was strengthened.

The year just ending was also a time of great enlivenment in international politics, a whole series of new peace proposals made by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states, the whole of our community.

We participated in this trend fully, with total devotion. Both international and domestic needs require Poland's intensified external activities.

Our visits abroad and our active involvement in these important events served this purpose. We are overcoming the political and economic isolation, correcting false perceptions about contemporary Poland, and we are gaining new friends.

Allow me, Comrades, to express my words of respect for your party work, work in your place of employment and civic organizations. Through you, I thank all party members and candidates on behalf of the Politburo, wishing you all the best.

On behalf of the whole party, the Central Committee sends its greeting to all members of political alliances, all civic activists, all who care for national agreement, Poland's future, and the cause of multiplying the achievements of the socialist stage of our history.

May the year of the 10th Congress be good to all of us personally, to our families, the working class and the nation, to Poland, and to the cause of socialism and peace.

/8309
CSO: 2020/72

COMPOSITION OF PZPR CONGRESS COMMISSION

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The following documents of the 23d PZPR Central Committee Plenum have just been published: a CC resolution specifying the party's tasks in implementing the 1986 Central Annual Plan, and the composition of the PZPR Congress Commission, to be chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Here is the composition of the Commission:

Chairman--PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The working group responsible for drawing up the draft "PZPR Program":

Jozef Czyrek (Chairman), Tomasz Afeltowicz, Bernard Androwiak, Hieronim Andrzejewski, Janina Balcerzak, Marek Bartosik, Jan Baszkiewicz, Ryszard Bazanowski, Ireneusz Babelek, Henryk Bednarski, Jerzy Blaszak, Ryszard Borowski, Ryszard Brodowicz, Zdzislaw Cackowski, Leopold Chojnacki, Tadeusz Czechowicz, Antoni Czernaluk, Jerzy Dabrowski, Kazimierz Doktor, Stanislaw Dorociak, Ignacy Drabik, Boleslaw Faron, Wladyslaw Fidzinski, Felicja Fornalska, Stanislaw Gabrielski, Tadeusz Gierak, Jozef Gil, Janusz Gorski, Stanislaw Grabania, Zdzislaw Grzelak, Zbigniew Hanf, Andrzej Hempel, Jan Iglikowski, Henryk Jablonski, Ludwik Janczyszyn, Tadeusz Jaroszewski, Wladyslaw Jonkisz, Jozef Kalisz, Zbigniew Kamecki, Jerzy Kamieniecki, Stefan Kapczyski, Franciszek Karp, Kazimierz Kakol, Stanislaw Kolasa, Kazimierz Kolakowski, Jan Kolodziejczak, Henryk Kondas, Tadeusz Kosturski, Ryszard Kowalczyk, Zbigniew Kowalski, Julian Kraus, Danuta Kruk, Francisczek Ksiezarczyk, Hieronim Kubiak, Francisczek Kubiczek, Jerzy Kurdziel, Barbara Kurdzielewicz, Aleksander Kusnierz, Antoni Kwiatkowski, Kazimierz Lewandowski, Jaroslaw Ladosz, Edward Lukasik, Jerzy Majka, Aleksander Merker, Stanislaw Michalski, Wlodzimierz Michaluk, Heinz Michels, Leszek Miller, Kazimierz Miniur, Eugeniusz Molczyk, Eugeniusz Mroz, Leszek Ogieglo, Andrzej Ornat, Marian Orzechowski, Jan Osuch, Gizela Pawlowska, Tadeusz Pisarski, Henryk Plocha, Bogdan Prus, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Czeslawa Romanowska, Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, Witold Skrabalak, Czeslaw Staszczak, Zofia Stepien, Marian Stepien, Daniel Swedziol, Jerzy Sypek, Bronislaw Syzdek, Jerzy Szmajdzinski, Edward Szydlik, Edward Szymanski, Eugeniusz Szyr, Igor Timofiejuk, Zdzislaw Tokarski, Konrad Tott, Jacek Trojanek, Jerzy Trzesniewski, Taduesz Walichnowski, Andrzej Wasilewski, Henryk Wojtal, Jozef Woloch, Stanislaw Wronski, Antoni Wrobel, Jozef Zajchowski, Sylwester Zawadzki, Jerzy Zieba, and Michal Rola-Zymierski.

The working group responsible for drawing up the "Congress Theses":

Marian Wozniak (Chairman), Zbigniew Abramowicz, Maciej Augusciuk, Edmund Banicki, Franciszek Banko, Stanislaw Baran, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Adam Bartosiak, Tadeusz Bawarski, Waldemar Berdyga, Stanislaw Blezien, Stanislawa Borkowska, Jadwiga Borowiecka, Jan Bublik, Janusz Bucko, Aleksander Burski, Zbigniew Charczuk, Tadeusz Chmielniak, Henryk Cholaj, Adolf Ciborowski, Henryk Dobrowolski, Edward Dobrowolski, Eugeniusz Dobrzynski, Antoni Dragan, Zygmunt Galecki, Teresa Gawecka, Zdzislawa Gebska, Andrzej Gdula, Stanislaw Godziszewski, Roman Grzegorczyk, Jozef Gwozdz, Andrzej Hoffmann, Zbigniew Huss, Bogdan Jachacz, Jan Jancz, Janusz Janczewski, Alfred Janus, Jozef Jarmala, Jerzy Jaskiernia, Jerzy Jastrzebski, Stefan Jedrychowski, Jan Kaczmarek, Pawel Kaminski, Stanislaw Klaczyk, Boguslawa Kobierska, Tadeusz Kojder, Wlodzimierz Kolodziejuk, Kazimierz Konieczko, Leszek Kordowski, Kazimierz Kowalski, Zbigniew Krupinski, Marek Kuczynski, Genowefa Kusmierek, Jan Laskowski, Jozef Lancewicz, Jerzy Lelental, Henryk Lesniak, Wladyslaw Loranc, Halina Lawniczak, Tadeusz Lodykowski, Jan Mackowiak, Mieczyslaw Maksymowicz, Anna Marciniak, Zbigniew Messner, Aleksander Mickalak, Edmund Michalik, Mieczyslaw Michalik, Zbigniew Michalek, Zdzislaw Miedziarek, Jozef Mitak, Lech Mlynarczyk, Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, Kazimierz Ochocki, Miroslaw Okrasa, Marian Ostrowski, Ludwik Palancewicz, Gerhard Pawlicki, Henryk Piechota, Wladyslaw Polanski, Wladyslaw Pozoga, Florian Ratajczak, Jozef Ryba, Wladyslaw Sabat, Zbigniew Safjan, Albin Siwak, Kazimierz Skwara, Stanislaw Slawek, Jerzy Slominski, Walerian Solinski, Jozef Soldaczuk, Eugeniusz Stawinski, Stanislaw Stolarz, Czeslaw Stopinski, Henryk Szablak, Kazimierz Szepelak, Jerzy Swiderski, Michal Tarczynski, Jozef Trzcinski, Andrzej Wietrzykowski, Barbara Witkowska, Augustyn Wos, Michal Wozny, Mieczyslaw Wojcik, Andrzej Zielinski, Ryszard Zima.

The working group responsible for drawing up the draft "Resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress":

Tadeusz Porebski (Chairman), Jerzy Albrecht, Jerzy Bajdor, Ryszard Banaszak, Kazimierz Bartelik, Bogdan Borys, Janusz Ciesielski, Henryk Domzal, Mieczyslaw Drazek, Kazimierz Dudek, Stanislaw Dudzik, Kazimierz Dyjak, Edward Erazmus, Ryszard Frelek, Leszek Gilejko, Wlodzimierz Giler, Manfred Gorywoda, Alojzy Gorzawski, Marek Holdakowski, Tadeusz Jaglowski, Jozef Jakubiec, Boleslaw Jaremkiesicz, Franciszek Jeziorak, Julian Jonkisz, Kazimierz Kaczorowski, Marian Kasprzycki, Edward Kazimierski, Boguslaw Kedzia, Jan Kowalski, Zenobiusz Kozik, Wiktor Koziolek, Stawomir Krupa, Czeslaw Kupisiewicz, Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, Wincenty Laszczak, Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, Adam Lopatka, Stanislaw Lowicki, Krystian Luczak, Stanislaw Majchrzak, Marian Marek, Adam Maderek, Wieslaw Mlynarczyk, Jan Mokrzycki, Zofia Morecka, Stanislaw Nastal, Wlodzimierz Natorf, Witold Nawrocki, Michal Niedzwiedz, Jozef Niewiadomski, Adolf Nowak, Zbigniew Nowak, Marian Otawa, Kazimierz Paryszek, Anna Pawlowska, Jan Pietrzak, Jerzy Romanik, Jan Romanowski, Antoni Rosinski, Feliks Rozanowski, Jan Rychlewski, Florian Siwicki, Jerzy Skalski, Waclaw Skoczylas, Jozef Somlarz, Mieczyslaw Sobkiewicz, Benedykt Sucheski, Tadeusz Szczepaniak, Andrzej Szpringer, Romuald Szwengler, Jerzy Szymanik, Waldemar Swirgon, Jozef Tomczyk, Tadeusz Tuczapski, Jozef Tyszkiewicz, Jozef Urbanowicz, Stefan Walter, Zdzislaw Wasniowski, Jerzy Widuch, Jerzy Wilk, Franciszek Wirski, Wlodzimierz Wojciechowski, Jerzy Wojtecki, Ryszard Wosinski, Ryszard Wos, Tadeusz Wysocki, Adam Zagajewski, Jan Zielinski.

The working group responsible for drawing up the draft "Report on the Work of the Central Committee and the Implementation of the Resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary PZPR Congress":

Jan Glowczyk (Chairman), Stanislawa Antoszewska, Janusz Basiak, Edmund Baczkiewicz, Wladyslaw Beben, Kazimierz Borowik, Jozef Brozek, Jozef Brozek, Andrzej Buszowski, Witold Chojnowski, Krystyna Cuprynska, Zenon Czech, Sabina Dobosz, Krzysztof Dorosz, Jadwiga Dywicka, Tadeusz Ferc, Jan Gawel, Czeslaw Gierczynski, Roman Golinski, Jerzy Golis, Mieczyslaw Grabowski, Jozef Gryniewicz, Franciszek Hanasz, Boleslaw Harazim, Tadeusz Iskrzycki, Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, Jan Janicki, Jerzy Janicki, Wanda Jaskula, Stanislaw Kania, Maria Karwala, Stanislaw Klimkowicz, Stanislaw Knap, Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, Albert Kosowski, Marian Kot, Ryszard Kucharski, Jozef Kurdzielewicz, Marian Lepiecielo, Leszek Lesniak, Jan Labecki, Witold Lasisz, Zofia Makowska, Witold Malinowski, Jerzy Maniawski, Kazimierz Morawski, Jerzy Nastalczyk, Jerzy Niemiec, Zbigniew Nieminski, Jozef Nowak, Jadwiga Nowakowska, Jozef Obarowski, Stefan Olszowski, Stanislaw Opalko, Stefan Paterek, Jerzy Prusiecki, Kazimiera Przeworczyk, Jozef Rekowski, Barbara Rogala, Jozef Serwinski, Cecylia Sikorska, Czeslaw Stepien, Teodor Subelok, Jan Sufleta, Zbigniew Szadkowski, Antoni Szybist, Daniel Szyszka, Kazimierz Switalski, Miroslaw Tylinski, Janusz Urbaniak, Tadeusz Witoslawski, Stanislaw Woloszyn, Kazimierz Wrzosek, Miroslaw Zalewski, Stefan Zawodzinski, Alojzy Zielinski.

The working group responsible for examining and preparing suggestions on additions and amendments to the PZPR Statutes:

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak (Chairman), Zdzislaw Balicki, Jozef Baryla, Jan Bednarowicz, Stanislaw Bejger, Wieslaw Bielas, Wojciech Blazejewski, Stanislaw Blonski, Czeslaw Borowski, Stanislawa Brewinska, Andrzej Burda, Lech Ciupa, Kazimierz Cypryniak, Zdzislaw Daniluk, Henryk Dabrowski, Adolf Dobieszewski, Zenon Draminski, Jozef Drozdziel, Jozef Dul, Bogumil Ferensztajn, Jozef Gajewicz, Antoni Gorny, Zofia Grzyb, Stanislaw Habczyk, Wladyslaw Honkisz, Wojciech Jarecki, Tadeusz Jasinski, Tadeusz Jemiolo, Adam Juszczyk, Wladyslaw Kaczmarski, Stanislaw Kalkus, Mieczyslaw Kaminski, Henryk Kazmierczyk, Andrzej Kazmierkiewicz, Czeslaw Kiszczak, Ryszard Kmierczak, Tadeusz Kolodziejczyk, Wladyslaw Kowal, Miroslawa Kozian, Janusz Kubasiowicz, Artur Kwiatkowski, Maciej Lubczynski, Marian Maj, Jozef Majcher, Henryk Marian, Jan Mikulski, Stanislaw Miskiewicz, Karol Mokijewski, Marek Morzyszek, Lucjan Motyka, Tadeusz Nowicki, Jozef Oleksy, Marek Pabjan, Eugeniusz Paduch, Aleksander Pajko, Kazimierz Pieczajko, Ryszard Pietrzak, Jan Plociniczak, Jeremiasz Sitek, Czeslaw Staciwa, Kazimierz Stec, Marian Stoklosa, Bogdan Stusio, Andrezej Styczynski, Jerzy Urbanski, Stanislaw Weglinski, Zofia Zmudzinski, Zenobia Zurawska.

/8309
CSO: 2020/72

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

Vice Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Food

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] At the request of the minister of agriculture, forestry and food, the chairman of the Council of State has appointed Kazimierz Dunaj (M.Sc.) undersecretary of state at this ministry, recalling him, at the same time, from his post as Bialystok Voivod.

Kazimierz Dunaj, who comes from a peasant family, was born at Pomigacze (Bialystok voivodship) in 1940. He holds an M.Sc. degree in farming from the College of Farming in Warsaw and an M.Sc. degree in economics from the [PZPR CC's] Higher School of Social Sciences. From 1962 to 1970, he worked on the Voivodship Board of the Union of Rural Youth in Bialystok, first, as secretary of the Voivodship Council for Agricultural Training, and then, as board's deputy chairman. From 1970 to 1976, he acted, first, as an elected secretary of the Voivodship Committee of the United Peasants Alliance (ZSL) in Bialystok, and then as the committee's deputy chairman. In 1976, he moved to the Voivodship Union of Farming Cooperatives, Samopomac Chlopska, in Bialystok, to take the post of board deputy chairman in charge of agricultural sales. At the same time, he acted as deputy chairman of the ZSL's Voivodship Committee in a voluntary capacity. In 1980, Dunaj was elected chairman of the Bialystok Voivodship Committee of ZSL and a member of the ZSL's Supreme Executive. Since January 1981, Dunaj has been the Voivod of Bialystok.

Under Secretary of State, Council of Ministers

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Andrzej Zor Under Secretary of State at the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Andrzej Zor was born in Plonsk in 1940 to an intelligentsia family. He is a graduate of Warsaw University's faculty of Polish language and literature. In 1961 he took his first job at the Workers' University in Warsaw's Wola District. In the years 1962-63 he worked at the Museum of the History of the Polish Revolutionary Movement. From 1963 until 1983 he worked at the

Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, during which time he was promoted to the posts of section head, deputy director of the Department of University Studies and Research, director of the Foreign Relations Department and, in 1982, general director. In 1983 he was transferred to the post of general director at the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Andrzej Zor is a member of the PZPR.

New Lodz President

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Dec 85-1 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] After consultation with the People's Council of the City of Lodz, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jaroslaw Pietrzyk (M.Sc.) as Lodz President. (The former President of Lodz has been appointed minister of construction, land building and municipal services by the Sejm.)

Jaroslaw Pietrzyk was born on 4 March 1942, a son of an intelligentsia family. He is a graduate of the Lodz College of Science and Technology's Electrical Department. He has been active in Lodz for over 20 years both in a professional and voluntary capacity. From 1962 until 1977, he worked at the Elta Factory of Transformers and Traction Gear in Lodz, where in the end he headed the department for the assembly of large transformers. From 1975, he acted as the organizing secretary of the PZPR Factory Committee in a voluntary capacity, and from 1977 he acted as the Factory Committee's First Secretary. From June 1981 he acted as elected First Secretary of the PZPR District Committee of Lodz-Baluty. Soon afterwards he was elected economic secretary of the PZPR Lodz Committee, a function he is still performing. He is also a councillor of the People's Council of the City of Lodz, a member of its Presidium and Chairman of its Commission for Planning, Economy and Finance.

New Poznan Provincial Head

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation of Marian Krol from the post of Poznan voivid in connection with his election to the post of chairman of the Voivodship ZSL Committee. After consulting the Voivodship People's Council, the premier appointed Bronislaw Steplowski to the vacated post.

Bronislaw Steplowski, 43, is of peasant origin and a graduate in economics. After graduation, he started a scientific career at the Poznan Academy of Economics and has published a number of works on the economics of transport. He combined the work with political activity, rising to the position of first secretary of the PZPR branch in the academy. In 1981, he was elected economic secretary of the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Poznan. He was in charge of the implementation of the economic reform. Since March 1984, he has been Poznan deputy voivod.

Secretary of State in Agriculture Ministry

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] At the request of the minister of agriculture, silviculture and food, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Zbigniew Nocznicki Secretary of State at this ministry. Nocznicki will also be the first deputy minister.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked Bogdan Krolewski, first deputy minister and undersecretary of state at the former Ministry of Agriculture and Food, for his work in the post. Krolewski has been elected Presidium member and secretary of the United Peasants Alliance [ZSL] Central Committee and has thus become involved in political activity.

Zbigniew Nocznicki was born in 1930 at Sakowka, Radom Voivodship, to a peasant family. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Forestry of the Agricultural Academy in Warsaw [SGGW]. In 1952 he took up work at the Ministry of Forestry; he then worked at the Rzeszow District of State Forests and at the Office of Forest Development and Surveying in Przemysl and Radom. In 1974 he was appointed section director. From 17 October 1982, until 12 November 1985, Nocznicki was undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Forestry and Timber. He is a member of the ZSL.

/8309
CSO: 2020/73

OPZZ DISCUSSES EFFECTIVE WORK TIME

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Following a series of discussions of a draft Council of Ministers decision concerning working hours in public enterprises and the amendment of some pertinent regulations with union organizations, the OPZZ Executive Committee yesterday discussed the results of these meetings and their recapitulation submitted by OPZZ's Economic and Economic Policy Commission.

The proposed decision, the committee said, must, above all, specify the period in which it will apply. The unions cannot accept the current 42-hour working week as the mandatory working week forever, with no prospects for getting it reduced in the future. It was proposed to set the expiry deadline for 31 December 1987, with subsequent agreements being worked out both on the ground of the August 1980 deals and of Poland's socioeconomic situation in keeping with widespread expectations of society.

As for the 38 extra days off, they should be named by the labor, pay and social security minister in consultation with the OPZZ. Public transport, the health service, nurseries and kindergartens, entertainment facilities, post offices, shops and banks should have their extra 38 days off named by the relevant ministers, bank presidents, etc., also in consultation with the unions.

Managers of public enterprises should be authorized to declare extra days off, apart from the national system, every month so long as they ensure a 42-hour working week. Such decisions, of course, must be justified economically. Machinery must not lie idle, work must run its normal course, and demand for the given enterprise's products must be met.

Endorsing these proposals, which were put forward during the consultations, the committee said the Council of Ministers decision must be in keeping with the labor code, that it must not curtail existing employee rights, and the final version must be more intelligible and unambiguous than is the current draft.

The OPZZ Executive Committee then appointed members of the Organizing Committee of the Second OPZZ Assembly scheduled to convene in November 1986. The OPZZ Executive also endorsed the candidates it will nominate as members of the 9th Sejm's Socioeconomic Council.

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CSO: 2020/76

CONTROL FUNCTIONS OF SEJM DESCRIBED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The role of Sejm commissions in the discharge of its legislative and control duties was the subject of a meeting of the Sejm Presidium with chairmen of the commissions and party caucuses on 19 December. During the meeting, views were exchanged on proposals to improve the work of the commissions.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinkowski said that the important thing was for the commissions in the course of their work to pinpoint and remove the weaknesses in the work of organs of state power, indicate overlooked reserves, point to new possibilities and improve on government bills and moves.

Outlining the program of the Sejm's work, the speaker said that the most important task in 1986 will be to examine the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90. It is expected that the Sejm will pass a decision on this matter after the 10th PZPR Congress. At the end of January, the government is to submit to the Sejm an initial version of the five-year plan. The Sejm will discuss it and pass its remarks back to the government prior to the party congress. The Sejm work on this plan is to take the form of an appraisal of the state of worker self-management and of the implementation of the economic reform.

It is expected that the 9th Sejm will pass three times less legislation then its predecessor, and this will make it possible to rationalize the legislative process. This indicates the possibility of preparing the bills more carefully, based on deeper analyses and broad consultations.

There is a need for greater control of the implementation of the legislation already in force. Government agencies have not yet passed some 600 implementing regulations on legislation passed by the 8th Sejm.

During the discussion, a number of speakers voiced their opposition to the practice of setting up permanent sub-commissions, whose existence frequently favored the tendency to examine problems from a point of view influenced by narrow interests. Instead, sub-commissions should be set up on an interim basis to look into specific matters.

The Sejm Presidium considers it indispensable to further increase the Sejm's role, especially with regard to control. The Sejm speaker said each autumn session of the Sejm should be opened with the prime minister's program speech. It would also be desirable for most ministers to present a report on the work of his ministry at least once during a Sejm term. Similar reports should be submitted periodically by the chairman of the Supreme Board of Inspection, the Prosecutor General, the First President of the Supreme Court and the President of the Constitutional Tribunal. The practice of first readings of bills at plenary meetings should be broadened.

While striving to arrive at a common agreement on fundamental issues, deputies should not avoid polemics and should demonstrate their different views if they reflect the genuine position of working people. Government representatives should respond immediately to the problems raised by deputies, their doubts and questions.

/8309
CSO: 2020/74

NEW TASKS TO SEJM SUPREME CHAMBER OF CONTROL

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28-29 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Sejm deputies have often been hard pressed to attend to all their duties at the Sejm, in its commissions, in their constituencies, and in their own jobs as well. This was especially true of the last Sejm, when the pressure of legislative work was particularly heavy for whole months on end, even years. The 9th Sejm will have a lighter timetable.

The Sejm Presidium has decided to make it a rule that plenary debates and sessions of Sejm commissions, subcommissions and working groups are not to be held during the first 7 days of each month, nor on Mondays. As of 1 January, this decision should make it easier for deputies to plan their work in their constituencies, including their meetings with constituents.

However, this rule will not apply in December, for it is in that month that the Sejm always has a heavy workload connected with the annual budget, which should be approved before the end of the year.

Reports supplied by the Supreme Board of Inspection (NIK) have been of great help to deputies. The fact that NIK is directly responsible to the Sejm has enabled the former to engage in day-to-day cooperation with Sejm commissions. NIK commissions coordinate their plans with Sejm commissions, and NIK officials attend practically all sessions of those bodies. NIK's timetable of inspections to be carried out in the first quarter of 1986 has already been approved by the Sejm Presidium. The latter has been urging the commissions to put on their agendas all the major findings of NIK inspections. Sejm commissions are also urged to look into what government ministers do to carry out NIK's suggestions.

The Sejm Presidium has also entrusted NIK with an important new task, namely, making regular assessments of the implementation of Sejm commissions' recommendations and suggestions. The NIK chairman is to submit a report on this to the Sejm once a year.

/8309
CSO: 2020/74

LAW ON CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL TAKES EFFECT

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The law on the Constitutional Tribunal takes effect on 1 January. The Tribunal will judge whether laws, decrees and other pieces of legislation adopted by the supreme and central state bodies agree with the Constitution. The Sejm has earlier adopted a resolution on the detailed procedure of action at the Constitutional Tribunal and has elected its 12 members. The Tribunal is not a court, it does not pass judgments in individual cases or administer justice, but it evaluates the lawfulness of the legislation and the individual provisions of legal acts.

The Sejm has authorized a large number of institutions to apply to the Tribunal to examine the lawfulness of pieces of legislation. They include the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council, national trade union organizations, voivodship people's councils and Sejm commissions. The law indicates the consequences of judgments of the Tribunal. If it finds a law unconstitutional, the case will be examined during a plenary meeting of the Sejm. If the charge is confirmed in relation to other pieces of legislation, the body which has issued it will have urgently to change or rescind the regulation.

It has been stressed during work on the law on the Constitutional Tribunal that the foundation of the Tribunal does not diminish the tasks of the bodies ex officio responsible for the state of the legislation. The Tribunal is not going to take over the inspecting role of the Sejm, the Council of State, the government the Supreme Court or the General Prosecutor. The task of the Tribunal will be to reinforce various forms of monitoring the lawfulness of regulations, improve the quality of the law by preventing lawfulness, and eliminate the instances of incoherence and gaps in the legal system. However, the Tribunal cannot undermine the stability of the law. For that reason 5 years have been set as the time limit for lodging applications to examine the constitutionality of legal acts.

The law on the Constitutional Tribunal stresses the role of the Tribunal as a warning system, which will notify the Sejm and other bodies concerned about the legal gaps and shortcomings which it may detect. It will also be possible to turn to the Tribunal with legal questions in connection with administrative, court, arbitrating and other proceedings currently under way.

The text of the law on the Constitutional Tribunal was published in DZIENNIK USTAW No 22 of 1985.

/8309
CSO: 2020/74

ILLEGAL PRINTING HOUSE IN CZESTOCHOWA

Warsaw TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 2 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] In the closing days of 1985, officials from the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Czestochowa discovered and closed down an illegal printing office where a duplicating machine, paper and dyes were found.

An illegal bulletin was being prepared when the security service (SB) officials entered the apartment in Czestochowa. Jaroslaw K., 27, formerly known to the militia and sentenced for similar offenses by a misdemeanor court, and Wiktor P., 32, were found engaged in these preparations.

Preliminary proceedings have been instituted, and the two men were placed in investigative custody.

/8309
CSO: 2020/76

MESSNER RECEIVES USSR'S ANTONOV

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] On 2 January, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received Aleksei Antonov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, who is currently visiting Poland.

Messner thanked Antonov for the Soviet credits which had made it possible to complete two new production departments at the Huta Pokoj and Huta Katowice steelworks.

Messner and Antonov reviewed the state of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and examined the tasks posed for the near future. They expressed particular satisfaction with the development of trade between their two countries. Premier Messner stressed the importance of the increased supplies of several kinds of consumer goods that Poland had received from the Soviet Union last year.

In connection with the coming session of the Polish-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation, the two politicians examined tasks related to the cooperation programs that have been adopted. They stressed with satisfaction that the progress achieved last year constituted a good starting point for a further tightening of cooperation, especially in the form of new initiatives such as direct cooperation between enterprises, the establishment of joint manufacturing enterprises, and the setting up of joint organizations to carry out specific tasks of research and development.

The meeting was attended by Polish Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Zbigniew Szalajda, and the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, M. Sienkiewicz.

/8309
CSO: 2020/76

218 PERSONS RELEASED FROM PRISONS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The General Prosecutor's Office has announced that the campaign of releasing the people in investigative custody or those convicted for so-called non-criminal offenses has basically come to an end. However, certain individual cases may still be examined.

By 31 December a total of 218 people, including 31 women, had been released. Some 123 people, not yet tried, have been released from investigative custody by decision of prosecutors and 87--by courts. As for those already convicted, three people have been released on parole, in four cases sentence has been suspended pending the launching of pardon proceedings, and one person has been released pending a parole hearing.

/8309
CSO: 2020/76

PAP POLL ON NEW YEAR OUTLOOK

LD070033 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 6--Following are excerpted replies of various officials to PAP's annual survey which asked these questions: What in the field of your profession or workplace can be called a success in 1985? Which of the recent initiatives you know about should be popularized for the common good? What would you suggest to the Sejm (Parliament) as the number one issue to be tackled this year and what would you suggest to your people's council (local self-government)? What do we need most of all to turn 1986 into a good year for Poland and the Polish people?

Alfred Miodowicz--chairman of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] national trade union agreement: I consider the creation in 1985 of prerequisites for concluding general collective labor contracts and in-factory contracts a success for the trade union movement. I also consider trends toward the movement's integration a positive factor. Among the initiatives which I consider valuable is the foundation of the first Polish trade union enterprise in the Lenin steel mill which recovers waste raw materials. I would like the Sejm to seriously tackle the issue of the minimum living standard in 1986. The best wish for all of us is to make use of the chances to save materials and energy. Waste should be severely punished. On the other hand, saving must be profitable. The budget deficit cannot be endlessly made up for by price increases.

Stanislaw Bejger--PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk: Among the most important achievements of the Gdansk Voivodship Party organization I count the electoral campaign to the Sejm and the over 70 percent turnout of in the elections, which in the difficult conditions of the Voivodship and given concentrated activity by the anti-socialist forces, is an expression of decisive support lent to the Pron [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] program by the Polish seacoast community.

The Sejm should this year concentrate on a better utilization of industrial potential raw materials and managerial cadres. In order to make 1986 a good year for Poland and the whole society, not only people holding managerial posts but everybody must prove that the elections to the Sejm marked a qualitatively higher stage of democracy and were an expression of joint responsibility for the destiny of the country.

Bishop Wieslaw Skolucki--ordinary of the Polish Catholic Church diocese, chairman of the Wroclaw chapter of the Polish Ecumenical Council: A vast majority of Polish people pray every [word indistinct] the words: 'And give us our daily bread...' In view of the enormous waste of bread food in Poland and the related disregard for the toil of farmers I wish the government to work out a program of feeding the nation which would be based on respect for bread... What Poland will need most in 1986 and the years to come is the reconstruction of work ethic as well as kindness among people and a feeling of joint responsibility for all national goods and values.

Jerzy Milian--composer, director of the Polish Radio and Television Band in Katowice: We above all need an atmosphere of peace and agreement in our country and also peace in the world, not only in 1986. The meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States has injected us with some optimism and I hope that it will bear fruit by removing the threat of armed conflicts and bringing about an atmosphere of cooperation between the East and West.

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CSO: 2020/77

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 7

[Text] Moscow (PAP)--Andrei Gromyko, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received Polish Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf in the Kremlin on Thursday. Ambassador Natorf presented his credentials.

Presenting his credentials, Natorf stressed that the Polish-Soviet alliance was the principal guarantee of Poland's security, of the inviolability of the country's frontiers and of peaceful conditions for the building of socialism. This alliance, energetic actions to strengthen the socialist community and promote progress and peace throughout the world and all-round Polish-Soviet cooperation were imperatives of the day and vital to the interests of the Polish people, Natorf said.

Ambassador Natorf stressed that the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union was a fundamental principle of the Polish Government's policy. He also stressed the importance of Polish-Soviet cooperation in international affairs, as this serves the security of both countries and increases the prestige of the socialist community.

Accepting Natorf's credentials, Gromyko stressed that important events were taking place in the Soviet Union at present. Intensive preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are under way. The CPSU has adopted a policy of speeding up the economic and social development of the country and has geared its foreign policy to halting the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into outer space, and to strengthening lasting peace.

In its efforts to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union is cooperating closely with the fraternal socialist countries. The pre-Congress documents of the CPSU and the PZPR stress that relations with the socialist countries are the most important aspect of the Soviet foreign policy.

Gromyko stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state leadership devoted great attention to strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples. The Soviet Union deeply appreciates Poland's contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact, and the country's activity in the struggle for European and world security.

In conclusion, Gromyko expressed the confidence that, as Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Natorf would contribute to the noble cause of further strengthening and developing friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Following the ceremony of presenting credentials, Gromyko and Natorf held a warm and friendly conversation. Other participants in the meeting were Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet T. Menteshashvili and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister V. Loginov.

/8309
CSO: 2020/76

PRESS COUNCIL EXAMINES SOCIOECONOMIC DRAFT PLAN

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The Press Council met on 9 January to examine the development of the material and technical base of the press, radio and TV as presented in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90.

The Press Council expressed the opinion that raising the circulation of the press (of dailies--by 3 percent annually, and of the remaining periodicals--by 5 percent annually) was one of the most important tasks. According to these suggestions, by the year 1990 the total annual press circulation should exceed 56 million copies, i.e., 108.5 copies per capita [sic]. The circulation of the press for children and young people, farmers' papers and scientific periodicals should increase especially rapidly.

As for the development of the technical base of radio and TV, reception of the TV First Channel should be made possible throughout the country and reception of the Second Channel should be substantially broadened. A Third Channel should be inaugurated by the year 1990. The number of domestic radio channels should be increased to five and the scope and reception of the foreign radio service (especially of broadcasts for expatriate Poles) should be expanded. It is also hoped that more stereo programs will be broadcast.

The Press Council expressed support for the idea of setting up an inter-ministerial team to deal with problems of satellite TV. The team would cooperate with other socialist countries.

The Council proposed that production of stereo radio, TV sets and video equipment should be started or expanded. The Council has also suggested the possibility of taking these articles off the list of luxury articles (which involves higher prices).

The meeting of the Press Council was attended by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych, Politburo alternate member and CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk, the management of leading news institutions--the Prasa Ksiazka-Ruch publishing house, the State Broadcasting Authority and the PAP--and representatives of the ministries directly concerned with the functioning of the media.

/8309
CSO: 2020/76

POLITICS POLAND

BRIEFS

YOUNG STATE BUREAUCRATS MEET-- (PAP) The Third All-Poland Meeting of Young State Bureaucrats organized by the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) met in Jadwisin. The participants met with Jerzy Jaskiernia, general secretary of PRON. At the meeting they discussed the need for broader inclusion of ZSMP circles into government administrative circles in the implementation of the PRON platform. Policy matters concerning the party program for youth were presented by Leszek Miller, director of youth affairs, Department of the PZPR Central Committee. The problems of improving government administration activity were discussed at the meeting with Minister Michal Janiszewski, chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

CUBAN CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--(PAP) The 5-year plan for the years 1986-1990 for implementation of the cultural and educational agreement between the People's Republic of Poland and the Republic of Cuba was signed on 23 November in Warsaw. The plan was signed by Ernest Kucza, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Asela de los Santos, Cuban first deputy minister of education. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

NATORF AT STUDENT UNION SESSION--A plenary session held in Warsaw of the Council of Polish University Student Association focused on the international activity of the Polish academic movement. Speaking to the participants, Wlodzimierz Natorf, director of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee, pointed out the importance of tightening the bonds between the Unions of Polish Academic Youth and their counterparts in socialist countries. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/12766

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING--A session of the Provincial People's Council took place on 25 November in Piotrkow Trybunalski. One of the main points on the program was a discussion of the guidelines of the voivodship social-economic plan for 1986-1990 and the voivodship annual 1986 plan. Much attention was paid to the development of the social activity of the province residents. Prof Kazimierz Secomski, member of the People's State Council participating in the proceedings, emphasized the importance of that issue. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/12766

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY--On 26 November Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the National Council of PRON, met with the leadership of the Council of Friendship with Nations Societies and with Prof Janusz Symonides, chairman of the council. On behalf of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of PRON, J. Jaskiernia delivered a ceremonious address in honor of the 10th anniversary of the council. In his address he emphasized the social role of the Friendship with Nations Movement in spreading and presenting of the foreign policy principles of the socialist state in Polish society. The policy, one of the main areas of national understanding, is aimed at assuring the peaceful and sovereign existence of Poland as well as its dignified position in the arena of international politics. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

JAPANESE UNIONISTS VISIT OPZZ--(PAP) A Japanese union delegation is presently in Poland. One of the delegation members is Hildeo Tani, general secretary of the Center of International Exchange serving the headquarters of three Japanese unions. Pawel Szymanski, vice chairman of the OPZZ, met with the delegation and discussed the recent development of the Polish trade union movement. The Japanese delegation presented the current situation of their trade union movement and discussed the perspectives for cooperation with the OPZZ. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

ACADEMIC-SEJM DELEGATE AT UN--New York (PAP) (C) Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, received Prof Jozef Gierowski, rector of Jagiellonian University. The rector made reference to his earlier visit to the United Nations University in Tokyo and to his meetings with the representatives of that institution. That institution, established in 1972-1973, inspires and coordinates the work of academic institutes on all continents concerning the world's important social problems. The rector informed the secretary general of the plans for cooperation between the Jagiellonian University and the Tokyo institution, which met with interest and a friendly reception. The deputy secretary general of the United Nations, Eugeniusz Wyzner, and the chief of the Permanent Representation of the Polish People's Republic at the United Nations, Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta took part in the discussion. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

PZPR HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION MEETS--A 2-day field session of the Commission of the Protection of the People's Health and the Environment of the Central Committee of the PZPR began in Katowice. The meeting focused on evaluating the state of environmental protection in the Katowice voivodship in light of the current situation in the country and also on any corrective actions. During the first day of the session members of the Commission were able to visit 10 industrial factories in the region. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/12766

BLOC JOURNALISTS CONCLUDE MEETING--The international working seminar for journalists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, USSR and Poland entitled "The Role of Journalists in Further Consolidating Friendship and Cooperation Among Socialist States" has ended. The seminar, held in Warsaw, was organized by the SD Party of the Polish People's Republic. Participants in the seminar met with Jerzy Urban, media spokesman for the Polish Government. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/12766

PEACE SEMINAR CONCLUDES--A symposium on issues of education for peace, held in Krakow, ended on 27 November. The symposium was organized by Jagiellonian University and the Military Political Academy. Taking part in the 2-day long proceedings were distinguished military and civilian scholars, specialists in sociology, psychology, education, political science, history and philosophy as well as academic youth. Jozef Czyrek, who is a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, sent a letter to the participants. General Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army and vice minister of national defense, also sent a letter to the participants. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 9] 13073/12766

POLITICAL TALKS WITH DUTCH--The Hague (PAP) Polish-Dutch political consultations between the ministers of foreign affairs were held in the Hague. Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernest Kucza, headed the Polish delegation, and the Dutch were represented by A.P.K. Jacobvits, general director for political affairs. P.A.J.M. Steenkamp, speaker of the First House of Parliament, received E. Kucza. He also carried on a discussion with Minister of Foreign Affairs H. van den Broekien. The Polish ambassador also took part in the consultations. Crucial problems of the international situation, the state and perspectives for East-West relations and the development of bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed. The need for returning to detente, effective disarmament, checking the nuclear arms race and preventing its extension into space were emphasized. They pointed to the necessity of intensifying contacts in the area of bilateral relations. The Polish delegation maintained that normalization of financial-credit relations would serve further development of economic cooperation and trade exchanges. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 7] 13073/12766

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--(C) (PAP) Polish-Bulgarian cooperation in higher education is developing favorably. From the 23rd to the 26th a delegation of the Ministry of National Education under the leadership of Aleksandr Fol, head of the ministry, was in Warsaw. Talks with representatives of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education were held and they were able to become acquainted with the work of a few institutions of higher education. Special attention was paid to scientific research and to the effectiveness of joint research. It was decided to strive for complete implementation of specialist exchanges on the post-graduate, doctoral and undergraduate level, as well as youth academic groups during summer training programs. At the end of the visit on Tuesday a protocol of the talks was signed by Minister Aleksandr Fol and Minister Benon Miskiewicz. In an interview with a Polish journalist, the Bulgarian minister expressed his satisfaction with the visit to Poland, and especially with the opportunity he had to become acquainted with the work of institutions of higher education. He emphasized that the cooperation experienced since the protocol signed a year ago shows how well it has been carried out. He attached great meaning to the creation of specialist staffs of the highest qualifications, as this is a condition for socialist states to progress. We want to create joint research groups, both for basic and applied sciences. With that we must determine the precise tasks for the scientists and at the same time the possibilities for their implementation. In addition to student and specialists exchanges, we want both sides to invite specialists for lectures, seminars and participation in research. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

POPE SENDS HOSPITAL GIFT--Pope John Paul II has sent another gift to the Voivodship Hospital in Tarnow. It is a unique piece of diagnostic equipment called an immunovideonephelometer, for use in diagnosis of allergic, rheumatic, and other disorders occurring under normal circumstances. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 1] 10790

SEJM CALENDAR CHANGED--The tasks of deputies in the Sejm, their territorial activity, and also their professional obligations often clash. This was particularly noticed in the past term of office when the volume of work in parliament was exceptionally great. At present, in the 9th term of office, it has been decided to introduce an essential change in the calendar of Sejm work. The Sejm Praesidium has decided not to convene meetings of the Sejm, nor of its commissions, subcommissions, and teams during the first 7 days of each month. The same applies to each Monday. The decision is to take force in January and should help deputies plan their territorial activity and meetings with the electorate. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Dec 85 LD] /6662

LUBLIN WORKER-PEASANT INSPECTORATE--In the Lublin voivodship, after the holiday break, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate inspection groups have resumed their activity. Speaking from Lublin, Adam Tomanek: Today, they will visit several towns of the Lublin Voivodship Region. Last year, 365 social inspectors and 183 representatives of inspection bodies took part in the inspections on Lublin Voivodship territory, including the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Voivodship Department of Internal Affairs, the State Trade Inspectorate, the Treasury Chamber and others. The inspection encompassed 371 socialized institutions, and 21 privately-owned facilities. As a result of the inspection, in Lublin alone, 50 empty apartments were discovered; the allocation of apartments in Kock was repeated; 112 managers were penalized, some dismissed, for the chaos reigning in institutions under their control. Last year's inspection confirmed in full the purpose and usefulness of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate in the daily life of the region. [Adam Tomanek report from Lublin] [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 11 Jan 86 LD] /6662

MESSNER, JARUZELSKI POPULARITY DISCUSSED--Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Research Center, discusses in general terms the public mood from surveys conducted in 1985. The feeling of uncertainty and doubt about visible improvement of the economic situation and stabilization in the immediate future remains a predominant factor. The final question asked by interviewer Jerzy Malczynski concerns popularity of particular personalities of political life. [Kwiatkowski] Yes, we also asked about it, and one has to say that the new premier, Professor Zbigniew Messner, is clearly liked, more clearly than many other politicians. Generally speaking, it is as follows:

24.6 percent have formed an opinion about him. I like him; such is a literal answer by a respondent; or he points out, 26.3 percent say that they have no formed opinion on him but they like him. So, here you have almost 51 percent of the Poles who like the new head of the government. [Malczynski] Are there many of those who express antipathy? [Kwiatkowski] Only 14.4 percent express caution. This is not antipathy, but an expression of cautious appraisal. Of the remaining people of the state political leadership, only General Wojciech Jaruzelski has an even higher percentage index, because more than 71 percent of the adult population have the same feeling toward him as to Professor Messner. [Malczynski] Thank you, and I am sorry that I have forced you to talk about these interesting details you do not like to talk about, but I think that this is interesting to our listeners. Thank you. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Jan 85 LD] /6662

TARNOW FIRST SECRETARY RETIRES--This year's tasks for the Tarnow voivodship party organization in implementing the socioeconomic goals of the region's development have been discussed at a plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow. A plan of political and organizational undertakings during a campaign before the 10th party congress was also approved. In the part of the meeting devoted to organizational matters, Jozef Czyrek spoke on behalf of the Politburo about a request submitted by Stanislaw Opalko to release him from the post of voivodship committee first secretary due to retirement. The plenum approved the motion. Jozef Czyrek thanked Stanislaw Opalko for his 4-year effort in leading the Tarnow Party Organization. He also handed over a letter of thanks from Wojciech Jaruzelski. Next, in a secret ballot Wladyslaw Plewniak, until now secretary for organizational matters, was elected to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Jan 86 LD] /6662

CSO: 2600/230

POLITICS

ROMANIA

PRESS TREATMENT OF U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

AU111729 Bucharest Dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of 9 January devote about half of page 6 to developments in the Libyan-U.S. dispute. Both dailies carry the 300-word AGERPRES statement on the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya, covered by the first referent item, and an identical 1,000-word group of factual reports on negative international reaction to the U.S. President's executive order "to practically end all direct economic activities between the United States or U.S. citizens with Libya." This selective group of items includes: a report on USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's condemnation of the U.S. measure as a "manifestation of the policy of new globalism"; a report on a PRC spokesman's statement "condemning recent terrorist acts at the Rome and Vienna Airports and expressing concern over the reaction of U.S. and Israel authorities"; a report on Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's interview with foreign journalists, where he said that "the best way to reduce tension in the ties with the United States is through understanding and disengagement"; reports from such capitals as Athens, The Hague, Vienna, Belgrade, Tokyo, Tunis, and Rabat on the local governments' disapproving stands concerning the U.S. sanctions. A similar group of factual accounts of the dispute, along with the rendering of the AGERPRES statement, is carried by the Bucharest weekly LUMEA on page 7 of its issue No. 2 signed to press on 9 January.

The dailies also carry critical commentaries on this event, similar in contents but attributed to different authors. Thus, SCINTEIA carries a 1,050-word article by V. Alexandrescu entitled: "The way of economic sanctions running counter to the interests of peace and collaboration, to the principles of international legality," which is identical to the second referent item; ROMANIA LIBERA carries a 1,500-word article signed by Corneliu Vlad entitled "International developments require, more than ever, restraint against the policy of the use or threat of race," which is covered by the third referent item. The weekly LUMEA also carries on page S6 and 7 a 2,300-word unattributed editorial article on this subject entitled "The imperative of refraining from the policy of force and the need to solve all conflicts and differences between states by peaceful means and negotiations," covered by the fourth referent item. All these articles criticize the U.S. decision on sanctions as a manifestation of the "counterproductive policy of force and the threat of force."

Bucharest SCINTEIA on both 10 and 11 January carries on page 6 a group of items totaling some 800 words and entitled: "Reactions to the U.S. decision to impose economic sanctions against Libya."

The group of items in SCINTEIA of 10 January includes a report on Al-qadhdhafi's meeting with ambassadors of some west European countries at which he stressed "the need to preserve security and relations" between Libya and the other countries; a report on the fact that "the FRG Government will not join the economic sanction imposed by the U.S. president against the Libyan Jamahiriyah;" and a report on the British Government "declining President Ronald Reagan's invitation to join the economic sanctions" against Libya. The latter report adds that the British Government will "not undermine these measures and that it is in solidarity with the U.S. Administration in its decision to combat terrorism." This group of items also includes reports on other countries' disapproving stands on the U.S. economic sanctions.

The selective group of items on 11 January include: A report on Al-Qadhdhafi's press conference at which he stressed that the economic sanctions "will not affect Libya" and that he will take an "initiative favoring Arab unity in order to create a new international zone" to improve political and trade relations in the Mediterranean; a report on George Shultz' press conference at which he admits that the call for concerted action against Libya has not "been a great success" in western Europe; and a report on the TASS statement in support of Libya stressing that "the Soviet Union most firmly condemns the hostile anti-Libyan campaign launched by the United States and Israel, the economic sanctions, and demonstrative military preparations against that sovereign state. Such actions cannot be termed other than dangerous for peace and security both in the mediterranean basin and beyond its boundary." It is also noted that the TASS statement stressed that "Soviet leading circles expect that healthy reasoning will prevail in the United States" and that dangerous consequences will be seriously weighed. The other reports on stands by various other states all reprehend the U.S. sanctions against Libya.

/9738
CSO: 2700/62

STATE SECURITY PARTY AKTIV CABLE TO CEAUCESCU

AU131105 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jan 86 p 1

["Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, by Participants in the Assessment Meeting of the Command and Party Aktiv of the State Security Department"]

[Text] The command and party aktiv of the State Security Department, which held an assessment meeting [on 8 January 1986], sent the following telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces:

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander,

At this time of great commitment, high communist responsibility, and full mobilization of all our people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, to implement the targets of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the basic command and party aktiv of the State Security Department has held an assessment meeting which examined--in a climate of profound party exactingness and combativeness and in the spirit of the orientations and guidelines you constantly give us, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander--the activity carried out in 1985 and also established ways and means to better and more efficiently fulfill the missions entrusted by the party for the defense of the state's security.

With great honor and legitimate gratitude, the meeting pointed out the enthusiastic participation of the security apparatus, along with the entire country, in the jubilee and most significant anniversary of 20 years since the historic Ninth RCP Congress--an event of crucial importance for the present and future of the fatherland--which, expressing the unflinching will of the entire nation, has elected you at the head of the party, thus opening up a new era in Romania's history, an era of fulfillment of the Romanian people's highest aspirations, which we call, with justified patriotic pride, "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

Expressing the full endorsement of the state security cadres for our party-state domestic and foreign policy as well as the firm determination to unswervingly work to exemplarily fulfill the tasks and targets established by the 13th party congress, the participants in the debates unanimously highlighted the decisive role and importance of your eminent political personality in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

We are doing our high honor-bound duty as soldiers in reporting that the state security basic aktiv has again pointed out, with special feelings of gratitude, the profoundeness and large horizon of your theoretical thinking and practical activity as brilliant revolutionary strategist and creator of the original national doctrine on defending the supreme values of our socialist society, a doctrine which scientifically substantiates and guides the state security activity.

Proceeding from the valuable lessons drawn from the highly important orientations and requirements you made at the November 1985 RCP Central Committee Plenum, at the assessment meeting with the basic command and party aktiv of the army and on other important political occasions, our assessment meeting has deeply and exactingly analyzed, in a critical and self-critical spirit, the way in which the missions entrusted to us were fulfilled.

Likewise, on the basis of orders, orientations, and recommendations constantly received from you, we have taken new steps to increase the operational and preventive capability of state security bodies.

The meeting clearly emphasized that the results attained last year are due to the direct leadership of the security activity by the party and to the constant care you personally show, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander, for further improving the activity of the state of the revolutionary workers democracy and all its bodies.

In the spirit of your directive and of the orders and recommendations which you give us on a continuing basis, we will further develop cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior bodies, the army, patriotic guards, paramilitary youth detachments for the fatherland's defense, and the working people's collectives, with a view to defending revolutionary achievements and our socialist system.

On this occasion, too, we pledge to you, Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will always promote a party spirit and revolutionary vigilance and combativeness in our entire activity. We will carry out an intensive political, organizational and educational work, with a view to consistently asserting a high feeling of duty and responsibility to the party and people, by ceaselessly striving to riase the all-round training and develop the political and professional skills of the apparatus, so that our state security bodies can exemplarily fulfill their missions, under all circumstances.

We report to you, Comrade Supreme Commander, that, in accordance with your constant recommendations, we will unswervingly give priority to applying the concept of preventing any actions that are contrary to the people's interests, we will firmly defend socialist legality, and we will do everything to thwart any attack on the working people's revolutionary achievements and the state security.

Along with all the people, we meet the forthcoming anniversary of your long revolutionary activity and birthday with the warmest sentiments of love and high regard, thus expressing our profound gratitude to you. We wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, long life, much health and vigor, and many bright years at the head of our party and state, along with the esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, in order to lead our digilent and enthusiastic people toward new and ever greater victories in promoting the fatherland's all-round flourishing, fully asserting free, dignified, and sovereign Socialist Romania among the world's nations, and building the happy future of our socialist nation.

We assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will forcefully and resolutely act--in unshakable unity, together with all the people, around the party and its secretary general--to unswervingly implement the party's scientific and revolutionary policy, apply and observe the country's laws, and exactingly carry out your orders, orientations, and recommendations. We solemnly pledge, on this occasion, too, to spare no effort to implement the great tasks established by the 13th party congress; we will always do our duty and, following your constant and bright example of heroically serving the supreme interests of the party and people, our dearest and highest goal will be to defend the freedom, independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We salute you Comrade Supreme Commander!

The Command and Party Aktiv of the State Security Department

/9738
CSO: 2700/62

INTERIOR MINISTRY PARTY AKTIV CABLE TO CEAUSESCU

AU131239 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] During an assessment meeting, the Command and Party Aktiv of the Ministry of Interior sent the following cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces:

Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: In an atmosphere of great patriotic engagement, responsibility, and revolutionary elan that characterizes the beginning of this year--the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan--and that is generated by the historic documents of the 13th RCP congress, by the decisions of our revolutionary-workers democratic forums which took place at the end of last year, and by the contents of the message you addressed to the people on the occasion of the new year, the command and party aktiv of the Ministry of the Interior--in its assessment meeting--examined with exactingness and party responsibility the activity carried out in 1985 to vigilantly and firmly protect the material and cultural assets of our people, public order, the legal rights and interests of our citizens, and our homeland's independence and sovereighty.

The command and party aktiv of the Ministry of the Interior--by voicing the thoughts and desires of the communists and of all staff--once again reaffirms its sentiments of great admiration, esteem, and fervent gratitude for your untiring activity as an excellent revolutionary militant and fervent patriot, ingenious leader of our party and state, founder of socialist Romania, prominent figure of the present-day world, and as a bold and untiring fighter for implementing the noble ideals of peace, cooperation, and social progress.

Discussing with a great sense of responsibility the results registered by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior, under the party's constant leadership and guidance, as well as the tasks falling on us in the current stage under the historic decisions of the high forum of the Communists and under your ingenious sociopolitical work that represents a creative application of the dialectical and historic materialism to the specific conditions in our country, the command and party aktiv also stressed, in a critical and self-critical spirit and with revolutionary exactingness, existent failings and shortcomings and established tangible and mobilizing measures designed to continue to perfect and improve the quality and efficiency of our overall activity.

In the light of your recommendations and orders, the command and party aktiv of the ministry has expressed its firm determination to act with vigilance, increased combativeness, and in close cooperation with the masses of working people and with the bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy to strengthen order and discipline in our society, to ensure the constant respect and application of socialist law and of the norms of social conduct, and to increase the effectiveness of measures to prevent combat violations and other antisocial deeds in order to thwart any attempt to harm the interests and historic achievements of our people. We will intensify our concern with increasing the role of the party bodies and organizations in the activity of all units, with constantly improving the level of political-ideological training, the military and specialized training of our staff, and with more consistently promoting--throughout our activity--the party spirit, an atmosphere of exacting work, and a sense of great communist responsibility.

We want to assure you, much esteemed and beloved Supreme Commander that, inspired by your personal example of revolutionary devotion and passion, and of dedication to our nation's interests, we will struggle with all our creative energy and strengthen to fulfill--to the letter and at a qualitatively higher level--the party's decisions and the country's laws, the directive and valuable recommendations given by you at the assessment meeting of the basic command and party aktiv of the Army, and the provisions of the new directive regarding the army's military and political training, thus making our contribution, together with all our people, to protecting the basic assets of our society and to implementing the great work of building socialism and communism on the ancient soil of our dear homeland, Romania.

At this special time when--in complete unity--the party and people are preparing to celebrate your birthday and your longstanding revolutionary activity, please permit us, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to pay our warm and respectful military homage and to convey warmest wishes for a long, happy and completely healthy life, and great work energy to the benefit and the happiness of our entire nation and for the glory and greatness of our dear homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Salut, Comrade Supreme Commander!

Command and party aktiv of the Ministry of the Interior

/9738
CSO: 2700/62

LAW ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD PLAN FOR 1986

AU282018 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 85 p 3

["Law on the development plan for agriculture and the food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986," adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 18 December in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the following law:

Article 1. The 1986 development plan for agriculture and the food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania is adopted.

The major indexes for the development of agriculture and the food industry are as follows:

percentages, calculated on the basis of prices on 30 November 1985

	Index	Increase compared to 1985
1.	overall agricultural production	6-7
2.	net agricultural production	10-12
3.	industrial commodity-output	7
4.	labor productivity calculated on the basis of commodity output value:	
	--in state agriculture	12
	--in industry	12.5
5.	total investments from state funds and the funds of cooperative organizations	3.8
6.	reduction of expenditures per 1,000 lei of commodity-output:	
	--in state agricultural enterprises	12.4
	--in industry--total	3.8
7.	incomes of the peasantry, derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person	2.4

Article 2. By the end of 1986 the agricultural land area will total at least 15,080,000 hectares, of which the cultivated arable land area will be 10,010,000 hectares; 2 million hectares will be cultivated with successive and second crops of corn, sunflower, soybean, sugar beet, beans, vegetables, and fodder crops. The irrigated cultivated land will total 3,360,000 hectares, of which the arable land will total 3,200,000 hectares.

Article 3. By the end of 1986 livestock numbers will reach the following levels:

	unit of measurement	1986
Cattle	1,000 heads	8,500
of which:		
--cows and buffalo cows	1,000 heads	2,937
--pregnant heifers	1,000 heads	683
Pigs	1,000 heads	15,000
of which:		
--sows	1,000 heads	1,185
--sheep and goats	1,000 heads	24,000
Egg-laying fowl	1,000 heads	67,000

Article 4. Given normal weather conditions in 1986, agriculture--the second basic branch of the national economy--is expected to achieve the following production levels for the principal agricultural products:

	unit of measurement	1986
Seed grains--total	1,000 metric tons	31,000
of which:		
--wheat and rye	1,000 metric tons	10,800
--corn and sorghum	1,000 metric tons	17,400
--barley and double-row barley	1,000 metric tons	2,800
Sugar beets	1,000 metric tons	10,250
Sunflower and rape	1,000 metric tons	1,180
Flax for oil	1,000 metric tons	110
Soybeans	1,000 metric tons	750
Beans	1,000 metric tons	340
Flax and hemp for fiber	1,000 metric tons	850
Fall potatoes	1,000 metric tons	6,600
Field vegetables	1,000 metric tons	7,700
Fruits	1,000 metric tons	2,900
Grapes	1,000 metric tons	2,245
Meat on the hoof	1,000 metric tons	2,938
Cow and buffalo cow's milk	1,000 hectoliters	61,170
Wool	metric tons	52,000
Eggs	million units	8,300

The levels envisaged for agricultural production are the minimum. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and the Executive Committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality will endeavor to exceed those provisions.

Article 5. On the basis of the production envisaged, deliveries of the main agricultural products to the state will be as follows:

	unit of measurement	1986
Wheat-rye	thousand metric tons	7,700
Corn-sorghum	thousand metric tons	6,000
Barley and double-row barley	thousand metric tons	600
Soybeans	thousand metric tons	700
Beans	thousand metric tons	170
Sunflower and rape	thousand metric tons	1,165
Flax for oil	thousand metric tons	92
Sugar beets	thousand metric tons	9,500
Flax and hemp for fiber	thousand metric tons	735
Fall potatoes	thousand metric tons	2,500
Field vegetables	thousand metric tons	3,780
Fruits	thousand metric tons	2,075
Grapes	thousand metric tons	1,650
Meat on the hoof	thousand metric tons	2,031
Cow and buffalo cow's milk	thousand hectoliters	25,500
Wool	metric tons	42,000
Eggs	million units	3,350

Article 6. In 1986, production of major industrial items will reach the following levels:

	units of measurement	1986
Slaughtered meat--total	thousand metric tons	2,200
of which:		
--state stock meat from slaughtering houses	thousand metric tons	1,474
Canned meat	thousand metric tons	97
Processed meat	thousand metric tons	385
Fish	thousand metric tons	380
Milk for consumption	thousand hectoliters	6,600
Butter	thousand metric tons	52
Cheese	thousand metric tons	103
Edible oil	thousand metric tons	543
Sugar	thousand metric tons	960
Sterilized and pasteurized canned fruit and vegetables	thousand metric tons	550
Crude wine	thousand hectoliters	9,150
Beer	thousand hectoliters	13,500

Article 7. To fulfill the targets envisaged in the agricultural and food industry plan and special programs and to firmly apply the principle of self-management and regional self-sufficiency, the Council of Ministers will see to it that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, and the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality will take measures to:

a) Firmly implement the 1986 tasks under the national program to ensure safe and stable agricultural yields by making complete use of the allocated technical-material base;

b) Execute the task to expand agricultural lands and arable areas by making use of certain nonagricultural lands and strictly respecting the deadlines approved for recovering and reclaiming lands for agricultural purposes from areas assigned for investment projects and for other purposes;

c) Make complete and intensive use of the production potential of the land-stock by seeing to it that each owner makes complete use of agricultural areas in conformity with plan provisions, that the qualitative land valuation and organization continues so as to establish the production potential of all agricultural areas and work out crop rotation systems according to crop zones with stable fields and of optimal size;

d) Introduce and expand the cultivation of the most productive varieties and hybrids, produce and use biologically superior seeds, ensure an optimal plant density in keeping with the provisions of the law, fertilize and tend to crops at optimal times, prevent and combat plant disease and pests, carry out the necessary irrigation work on all areas equipped with irrigation systems, and to see to it that all equipment is used rationally and that fuel and energy consumption is reduced;

e) Increase vegetable production in keeping with consumer requirements in each county and ensure consumer supplies of fresh vegetables for the longest possible periods of the year; ensure orchard and vineyard maintenance work, modernize and plant new orchards within intensive and superintensive cultivation systems;

f) Completely use agricultural lands assigned for second and successive crops to cultivate corn, vegetables, sunflower, soybeans, sugar beets, and fodder plants:

g) Assign agricultural lands for highly productive intensive crops on schedule and ensure the technical-material base and all necessary conditions to achieve record yields in conformity with the programs adopted for each county; periodically train specialists, machine operators and other workers in agriculture, so that they become thoroughly acquainted with the specific technologies of each crop;

h) Harvest, transport, and store crops at the optimal time in order to cut losses to the minimum and to ensure the necessary areas for preserving and storing products;

i) Substantially develop the animal breeding sector in socialist agriculture and in people's private farms by:

--improving breeds and breeding, achieving the planned birth rates, and reducing losses to the minimum;

--increasing the number of cattle raised in microframes attached to truck farming, orchards, and vineyards, and the number of pigs in annex farms;

--increasing average animal outputs and strictly observing animal delivery weights stipulated in the plan;

--increasing fodder outputs per hectare and fodder yields on natural pastures and grazing woods by expanding melioration work in such areas; more extensively utilizing bulk fodder and byproducts and increasing their nutritive value.

In order to secure the necessary fodder for animal breeding at minimal production and transportation costs, the county agricultural and silvicultural bodies will ensure that fields sown to fodder crops are in the immediate neighborhood of livestock farms; similarly, those in charge of natural pastures and grazing woods will conclude longer-term contracts with livestock farms and complexes for the utilization of pasture fields. Livestock farms and complexes are responsible for carrying out agricultural and crop improvements on fielms under contract and for maintaining and rationally exploiting them;

--They are responsible for further modernizing livestock farms and complexes ensuring the necessary amount of water for livestock by adopting inexpensive solutions;

--They are responsible for working out, together with the Committee for Problems of Working People's Councils, the council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Ministry of Forestry, and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, appropriate measures to fulfill and overfulfill the plan tasks concerning domestic rabbits, beekeeping, and fish farming; likewise, they will also act to develop agriculture by involving private farms, schools, and forestry units in this activity;

j) Improve production and labor organization in all agricultural units, resolutely implement the overall contract system, continuously improve labor norms, establish manpower expenditures for each unit, increase responsibility for strictly applying production technologies, perform timely and high-quality agricultural operations, and strengthen order and discipline;

k) Increase economic efficiency in all state and cooperative joint agro-industrial councils and all agricultural units.

Article 8. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the department for the Contracting, Procuring, and Storing of Agricultural Products, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, and the Executive committees and bureaus of the People's Councils will take measures to ensure the entire centralized state supply of agricultural products and county consumer supplies and will resolutely implement the principles of regional self-management and self-sufficiency with a view to ensuring proper supplying of the population throughout the year.

Article 9. In order to achieve the agricultural yields envisaged for 1986, the technical-material base of agriculture will be developed as follows:

a) The agricultural sector will be supplied with 17,000 agricultural tractors, with 5,600 combines and machines for grain and fodder harvesting, and with other agricultural machinery and equipment;

b) 42.2 million metric tons of organic fertilizers; 2,200,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash; and 60,000 metric tons of active pesticides will be used;

c) 550,000 hectares will be irrigated so that by the end of the year the irrigated area will total 3,170,000 hectares, in conformity with the endorsed program;

d) Drainage work will be performed on 450,000 hectares, anti-soil erosion work on 245,000 hectares, agricultural land and soil improvement and liming work on 290,000 hectares; scarification work on 200,000 hectares, and soil loosening and subsoil shattering work on 1,431,000 hectares.

Article 10. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, the Executive Committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality, the county directorates for agriculture and the food industry, and agricultural producers commissions will assist private producers with seeds and seedlings, valuable stud material, fodder, and technical assistance and guidance with a view to achieving the largest possible vegetable and animal yields in conformity with the uniform program adopted.

Article 11. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, the Executive Committees of the people's councils of the counties of Bucharest Municipal will take measures to completely and effectively make use of agricultural raw materials in the food industry and to utilize to full capacity the existing production facilities. The range of foodstuffs will be further diversified and their quality will be improved by securing new and better products in keeping with consumer taste and with the requirements of a rational diet. It is necessary to expand the use of vegetable protein derivatives and to better utilize on domestic resources such as forest fruits and domestic flora. Technologies shall be redesigned, technological procedures rationalized, and the production network improved to better preserve the nutritional value of products, cut back on waste, and increase the level of mechanization of the handling and transportation activity. Ocean fishing in areas that are highly productive and have more valuable fish species shall be expanded.

Article 12. The 1986 volume of investments for agriculture and the food industry will total 52.3 billion lei, designed especially for completing projects begun in earlier years, for achieving the goals envisaged in the 1986 national program aimed at ensuring safe and stable yields, and in the program on the mechanization of agriculture to preform agricultural work in a shorter time.

To achieve the planned investment projects, measures will be taken to:

a) Ensure studies and the technical-economic documentation for new projects;

b) Implement investment projects on the basis of standardized technologies and plans; constantly cut back on metal, cement, and other intensive energy materials; make large-scale use of local materials; and utilize the other reusable materials;

c) Put into operation--on schedule--the investment projects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through a steady and sustained activity on construction sites; ensure deliveries of equipment in keeping with planned execution deadlines; the observance of the schedules for technological and mechanical tests, and the training of the labor force necessary for exploiting the new production capacities on schedule.

Article 13. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that--under the coordination of the National Council of Science and Education and the Central Council for Standardization, Quality, and Norm-setting--the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, centrais and enterprises, entral institutions, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, and scientific research, technological engineering, and design units, in cooperation with the National Council of Science and Technology, the State Planning Committee, and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, will ensure that scientific research increases its contribution to:

a) Effectively utilizing lands; working out new technologies to restore and increase the production potential of eroded, sandy, and saline soils; perfecting the soil fertilization preparation methods; and organizing optimal crop rotation systems;

b) Creating new varieties and hybrids for seeds and seedlings of good quality, with great production potential, and that are resistant to low temperatures, drought, and other unfavorable environmental conditions, pests, and diseases;

c) Working out methods and technologies to fully combat plant diseases and pests in order to reduce the use of chemical substances and the polluting effects on agricultural produce;

d) Improving and creating new animal breeds characterized by a higher production potential; drawing up new technologies to better utilize the fodder base, including the use of new resources; cutting back on the specific consumption of fodder; increasing production on pastures and natural hayfields to a greater extent; and establishing a more effective method to prevent, diagnose, and treat diseases;

c) Introducing into the economic flow new, nonconventional resources of raw materials by completely using agricultural raw materials and by creating products and processed products with a nutritional value that will ensure rational nutrition in keeping with basic scientific norms;

f) Perfecting the manufacturing technologies in the sugar, meat, and tobacco industries with a view to reducing energy consumption; achieving foods rich in proteins and vitamins; and reducing the content of harmful chemical and microbiological substances and elements;

g) Increasing the efficiency of sugar extraction from sugar beets, the efficiency of extracting oil from sunflower and soybeans, and the efficiency of the processing of other agricultural raw materials;

h) Ensuring a more rapid application in the production process of the results of scientific-research in order to achieve superior yields, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Article 14. In order to increase the efficiency of the foreign trade sector, action shall be taken to achieve the planned supply of export goods by specializing production capacities and enterprises that will exclusively or for the most part ensure the variety and quality of commodities required by foreign partners and will ensure a constant increase in the foreign currency contribution by products; to make the most effective use of the foreign currency funds allocated for imports; to use domestic resources mainly for raw and other materials, fuels, machines, and equipment; to cut back on foreign currency expenditure in the transportation of goods; and to achieve and expand cooperation ventures with other countries.

Article 15. To ensure the people are supplied in each locality and regional administrative unit with grains, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, eggs, and other products that can be achieved economically under specific soil and weather conditions, the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils shall see to it that the programs on increasing vegetable and animal yields in each socialist agricultural unit and on people's private farms are implemented and that measures are worked out to make complete use of the productive potential of all agricultural lands and to utilize with maximum efficiency the means of mechanization, irrigation, other land improvement works, and manpower.

Article 16. In 1986 special stress will be placed on more vigorously increasing labor productivity and cutting back on production costs, on increasing economic efficiency in all sectors of production in agriculture and the food industry on the firm application of the provisions of the new financial-economic mechanism, on strengthening workers' financial-economic self-management and on making use of all resources with maximum efficiency.

Article 17. The volume of the peasants' incomes derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and their private farms--calculated per one active person--will increase 2.4 percent in 1986 compared with 1985, in keeping with increasing agricultural yields and deliveries to the state.

Article 18. The indexes of the 1986 plan on the development of agriculture and food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be specified for each plan holder in a State Council decree.

Article 19. The Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, economic departments and general directorates, central departments and enterprises, the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality are responsible for the overall implementation of the provisions of the plan on the development of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1986. For this purpose, they will take measures aimed at fulfilling the plan's tasks under the most favorable conditions and at increasing the economic efficiency in all areas of activity in agriculture and the food industry.

/9738
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ALBANIAN WRITER KADARE CHIDED FOR ANTI-SERB STATEMENTS

LD280303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Pristina, 27 Dec (TANJUG)--Radio Tirana recently broadcast an article from DRITA by the writer Ismail Kadare. Under the cloak of "The struggle against great Serb nationalism", the leading Albanian writer, in fact, continues the crusade of the Albanian leadership against our country and its nations and nationalities, it says in a commentary by the writer Samedin Mumdzija, which is published in tomorrow's issue of the Pristina magazine FJALJA.

This writer from Albania, it is added in the commentary, identifies the Serbian intelligentsia with Chetniks and finds not one good side to the Serbian nation. Kadare allows himself the right to give others a lesson and to "defend," in a paternalistic way, the society of Kosovo writers from the association of Serbian writers, forgetting, in the event, the existence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Recalling the constant support that is offered to Albanian nationalists and irredentists, the commentary stresses, by the official Stalinist policy of Albania, the author Samedin Mumdzija says that Ismail Kadare is included in this circle and he takes every branding and unmasking of Albanian nationalists and irredentists as an attack on the Albanian nationality.

The ideopolitical platform which is on offer in this pamphlet, is really nothing other than hard-bitten anti-Serbian feeling, which for the Albanian leadership and also, it seems, for this writer, is a favorite topic and phobia. It is obvious, however, that behind the illusory and transpartent concern of Kadare there lies concealed an ill-fated call to open confrontation with the progressive forces of our society as well as an attempt to stimulate an intensification of distrust and cause hostility between the Albanian nationality and the Serbian nation.

We have never allowed any outsider whatsoever to solve our difficulties, which we talk openly about, write about, and solve; nor do we ever accept from anyone whatsoever, help and association that is not requested, and least of all from a country with an exceptionally limited freedom of creativity and movement, with a virtually hermetically sealed and totalitarian system--a country which, for its misfortunes, blames the external world and especially Yugoslavia and where the measure of ideoaesthetic involvement and responsibility of the creator is the readiness to obediently place daily policy in the service of ephemeral needs. This is the case with Kadare, who, this time too, remains the scapegoat of the current policy of the Albanian leadership. However, it should be clear to Kadare and his like that no one can set up an anti-Serbian platform against the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, the poisoned ideology of which is appropriate only to Albanian nationalist and irredentists.

Kadare's writing, the commentary stresses, is devoid of civility, humanity and the mutual rapprochement of nations, because it appeals to divisiveness and mutual intolerance. It is tendentious and anti-Yugoslav in inspiration. It does not contribute to good neighborly relations and cooperation, nor to reciprocal understanding and respect for our two neighboring countries, which least of all need hatred, but rather need fertile and equal cooperation on the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs. The FJALJA magazine commentary finally conveys to Ismail Kadare the message that he should be more concerned about the nations and national minorities who live in Albania and that he should contribute something to their freedom and national affirmation.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLAND

DIGITAL PROCESSING AND SPACE FILTRATION OF SONAR SIGNALS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TELEKOMMUNIKACYJNY in Polish Vol 58, No 4, Apr 85 pp 103-108

/Article by Andrzej Stepnowski, Institute of Telecommunication, Gdansk Polytechnic Institute: "Digital Methods of Processing and Space Filtration of Sonar Signals"/

/Excerpts/ Following the introduction of efficient algorithms for calculation of Fourier transforms in the late 1960's, namely, the so-called fast Fourier transformation (FFT), digital methods of signal processing continue to play a steadily increasing role in many branches of engineering, especially in telecommunication, radar and sonar, acoustics and seismology. The extraordinarily dynamic development of these methods is attributable to progress made in computer techniques as well as in IC and LSI technologies. The resulting cost and size reduction accompanied by higher operating speed of digital circuits and systems, together with simultaneous developments made in algorithms of data processing, continue to broaden the range of applications for digital methods. As a consequence, digital methods have almost completely replaced analog methods and now extend to most operations performed on signals in various stages, beginning with spectrum analysis and filtration, through detection, estimation, smoothing and normalization, all the way to such refined operations as homomorphic plotting, digital interpolation, or space filtration.[4,7] Further development and expansion of digital methods are stimulated by commercial availability of special-purpose processors (including FFT processors) and special programmable microcomputers capable of processing in real time and often constituting integral parts of many modern system such as sonar systems.[4,3]

The use of digital methods for signal processing in sonar systems has, during the past decade, brought about essential changes in specific modern sonar designs as well as in overall-system engineering solutions. First of all, most fundamental operations involved in signal processing as, for instance, generation, filtration, compression and detection are now realized not by means of analog circuits but by digital techniques often employing one common processor. Secondly, a transition is taking place from systems controlled manually on a hardware basis to systems controlled by computer in a flexible hardware/software configuration. This has eventually facilitated automation of most signal processing operations, which also include data processing and conversion, and has elasticized the structure as well as the functions of modern sonar systems.[3,4]

he most important of all immediate problems in the area of digital processing of sonar signals is devising techniques of space filtering, also called "beam forming," which will ensure a multibeam radiation pattern for sonar with high angle resolution. These techniques, which can be regarded as an outgrowth of electronic scanning, allow extraction of signals arriving from certain directions (sources) from the noise and clutter field so that the process can, indeed, be characterized as space filtering.[1,10] The basic significance of digital space-filtration methods in the development of modern high-speed sonar systems is precisely the reason for this article being written. The format of a review article will be adhered to, in some measure at least, by including in the first part an outline of other fundamental functions of digital processing in such systems and thus identifying the place of space filtering within the overall sonar scheme.

The digital methods of signal processing and some of their realizations discussed in this review do not, of course, cover the entire broad subject. Limited format of the article and complexity of some of the problems have made it necessary to only briefly cover the problems most important to the state of the art in the given field. Omitted were, for instance, methods of adaptive space filtration, signal processing in passive sonars, and "beam forming" in systems with randomly distributed space filters--all of which can very well soon play the decisive role in further development of sonar systems.

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PERFORMANCE TESTING OF SEMICONDUCTOR, PULSED LASERS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TELEKOMUNIKACYJNY in Polish Vol 58, No 4, Apr 85 pp 116-118

/Article by Tadeusz Reczynski, Warsaw Polytechnic Institute: "Generator of Large-amplitude Square Pulses for Powering Semiconductor Lasers"/

/Excerpts/ The growing production of semiconductor light sources and the appearance of first experimental semiconductor lasers built in Poland have created the problem of testing these devices for a determination of their characteristics. The Institute of Telecommunication at the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute did, accordingly embark on a project to construct a characterograph for semiconductor pulse lasers which will facilitate a fast and simple measurement of their basic characteristics under selected operating conditions, with a display of these characteristics on the screen of a television monitor. The instrument was to be used for testing prototype series of such lasers built at the Institute of Electronic Technology of the Semiconductors Research and Manufacturing Center.

Ten specimens of the KT 907A transistor were tested under identical conditions. All of them were found to have the same characteristics, with the spread of measured values not exceeding 5 percent. The observed distortions of the trailing pulse edge are probably caused by a spread of the base deep into the collector region, owing to the high injection level (Kirk effect). These distortions disqualify the KT 907A transistor as source of pulse current above the 5.5 A level, though the power limits will not be exceeded by short duration pulses with low repetition rates. A thorough study of this effect was not undertaken, however, the reason being unavailability of an adequate model of a transistor operating beyond the noral range (the Gamel-Poon model does not cover the observed phenomenon). Furthermore, such a study was not within the practical scope of the project. Let it suffice that the results obtained so far indicate a possibility of using KT 907A transistors in the circuit of a high-current pulsed modulator.

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